

NOW IN ITS FIFTIETH YEAR

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THE FRONT PAGE

THE Conservative campaign in Ontario is beginning to develop a characteristic which it has urgently needed ever since the middle of the summer. It has begun to sound as if the Conservatives were really angry with the Liberals. This is a difficult noise to make, in a Province which is perfectly though unofficially aware that only a few months ago a considerable part of the higher command of the provincial Conservative party was seriously considering going into an alliance with the Liberals in order to ditch those wicked Communists and incidentally to obtain some share of the sweets of office. It is, however, a noise which urgently needed to be made. No electorate likes to think that it is being entertained by means of a sham battle whose participants do not really care who wins except for the distribution of the spoils.

It must be admitted that the Conservatives have had a hard job finding anything to get angry about. They could not get very angry about Mr. Hepburn's C.I.O. policy, because nobody, including Mr. Hepburn, knows what that policy is. They could not get very angry about Mr. Hepburn's separate school legislation because that is merely the repeal of Mr. Hepburn's own previous separate school legislation. It was no use getting very angry about his roads, because the roads are there and are very good and very popular, whereas the bills for them, which will not be so good or so popular, will not be there until after the election. They could not get very angry about his collection of old inheritance taxes, because nobody has any sympathy with the victims of inheritance taxes anyhow. It was no use getting angry with his platform wisecracks, because there is no doubt that most of the electors love them and only wish that Mr. Rowe could provide them with equally good ones. So they had to find something that they could get angry with.

THE NEW NEWSPAPER

IT SEEMS to be generally agreed now that the thing for Ontario Conservatives to get angry with is the *Toronto Globe and Mail*. That this involves ascribing a slightly excessive political importance to a single newspaper (the efforts of the *Toronto Telegram* to draw to itself some share of the Conservative anger have been almost pitifully futile) is only a minor objection. While we think it is improbable that the *Globe and Mail* really runs the whole of Queen's Park, nevertheless it is thoroughly good political strategy for the Conservatives to behave as if it did, and its editors manage to write as if they themselves shared the belief.

If the electors can be persuaded that the *Globe and Mail* really does exercise a dominant influence in the councils of Mr. Hepburn's Government it will be much easier to persuade them to vote against the candidates of that Government. For the *Globe and Mail* is not a traditional Liberal organ with a long record of devotion to Liberal principles. It is a new newspaper, with a new type of newspaper owner, and whatever influence it enjoys must at present be ascribed entirely to the financial resources which enabled that owner to acquire and amalgamate two old and trusted dailies, rather than to any record of his own for political stability or journalistic astuteness. We think the Conservatives are therefore making a good tactical move in getting very angry with the *Globe and Mail*, even if it does have the effect for the moment of stimulating the circulation of that interesting newspaper. As the campaign goes on they may be able with some plausibility to become angry with Mr. Hepburn himself. Outside of these two possible objects of vituperation we cannot think of anybody on the Government side whom it would be worth while to get angry with.

FEVER OF AUTOCRACY

PHYSIOLOGISTS tell us that fevers, which we unenlightened laymen are apt to regard as entirely evil, are really nature's way of re-establishing correct conditions in a body which, long before the fever developed, had lost much of its healthy normality. We find this a consoling reflection when we are contemplating—as we frequently have to contemplate in these days—the extent and the high temperature of that fever of authoritarian rule which we cannot but regard as a departure from the healthy political norm of freedom and self-government. If this analogy is sound—and it seems to us to have some value—the authoritarian systems will begin some day, when the fever has burned itself out, to reduce their temperatures, to relax their pressures, and to restore those quiet, orderly, easily circulating processes of government which we still persist in regarding as the healthy normal state of a modern community. In other words we do not regard democracy as a disease; and we do regard it as the healthy state of an organism which may become diseased, and may have to pass through a fever to throw off that disease and resume normality.

DEMOCRACY'S ERRORS

THERE is another respect in which a temporary abandonment of the normal processes may give democracy a chance to get rid of some unhealthy excrescences, some abnormal growths which may have developed in it as a result of a mistaken régime or a bad habit of life. Dean Inge has recently been deploring the error which he considers Great Britain to have made in reducing the voting age for women



"LUNCHEON." Honorable Mention Photograph by Clarence Ferguson, 505 Castlefield Ave., Toronto. Kodak 620, Verichrome film, 1/50 sec. at F8 in July, printed on P.M.C. No. 8.

from 25 to 21 instead of raising that of men from 21 to 25. We imagine that the venerable Dean's suggestion that the franchise has been too widely extended in many democratic countries will meet with considerable approval from thinking people. Unfortunately, while it is always possible in a democracy to extend the franchise, it is extremely difficult to contract it; and it is quite conceivable that almost the only workable method of reducing the size of the electorate is to suspend the franchise altogether by establishing an authoritarian and non-elective government, and then to create by degrees a new and more judiciously restricted electorate by granting the vote to successive classes of citizens.

The difficulty is that authoritarian governments are established, not by people who want to improve democracy, but by people who want to abolish it—who hold, with a recent writer in *Le Fasciste Canadien* (Montreal), that "A democratic government, far from being a government of the people by the people, is nothing but a degraded tool in the pay of foreign interests whom it safeguards at the expense of those who placed it in power." It is not by such people that a sane and healthy democracy will ever be re-established; but we doubt whether, when the fever of authoritarianism has died down, such men and such ideas can long retain their hold upon any modern civilized nation. The instinct for freedom, responsibility, citizenship and self-government is stronger, in normal times, than the instinct for self-abasement.

WHAT WE DIE OF

ARDENTLY devoted as we are to figures, we confess having only a moderate interest in the Special Report on Occupational Mortality in Canada which has just reached us from the Vital Statistics Branch of the Bureau of Statistics. Its weakness seems to us to be due to failure to distinguish between those occupations in which one remains until old age or death, and those from which one retires

at a relatively early age. Clergymen, for example, continue to be clergymen, and mostly did in 1932 when the raw material for these statistics was compiled; since then they have taken to becoming strike leaders, bond salesmen and leaders in the C.C.F. So it is not surprising to find that their mortality rate is somewhat above that of the total population, especially in view of the fact that one becomes a member of the total population at birth and does not become a clergyman until twenty-five. But the announcement that "Professors, lecturers, college principals and school teachers" have the lowest death rate of any occupational class is simply meaningless; it is the result of the fact that the vast majority of members of this class are women teachers who do not stay in the profession long enough to incur any risk of dying in it. When we come to break down their deaths by ages we find that that unfortunate element of them which remains in the profession until the decade 55-64 has just about the same death rate as everybody else.

The really good occupations for the aged (and it is quite clear from the statistics that after 55 it is best to have no occupation at all) are fishing, farming, carpentering, electrical work, personal service, and "owners and managers in manufacturing." Of all these, fishing is enormously the most healthy after 55, but this we fear is largely accounted for by the fact that an aged fisherman, while he does not cease to be a fisherman for statistical purposes, ceases to fish; in the earlier age classes the mortality in this industry is well above the average. Farming on the other hand is exceptionally healthy at all ages. Printing is exceptionally healthy until after 45. Carpenters are always healthy. Lawyers and judges are brilliantly healthy up to 34 and then develop a very high death rate, probably as the result of bad ventilation in the court room.

It is possible to find out also what causes are most effective in bringing about death in these various occupations. Clergymen die chiefly from diseases of (Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

BIRTH control is not to be discussed on Canadian air waves. Presumably the radio officials are convinced that static provides sufficient contraception.

A thing that sets me all a-gog,
Is a publisher's autumn catalogue.

—Horace.

Chinese troops have been trained both by Hitler's men and by war-time German officers. It must be something of a babel when the Chinese greet their president with "Heil Chiang" and "Hoch Der Kai-Shek."

Now that the Alberta Government has set a minimum wage for workers, may we have a minimum rage for Aberhart, please?

Harking back to the Mediterranean, a nostrum for all Italian ills, if you would believe Mussolini, is *mare nostrum*.

RESOLUTION OF A HOUSE-BUILDER

I'll build me a house with a door,
For I need a door to get into;
And so I can look at the war
I'll build me a house with a window;
And since I'm not waterproof
I'll build me a house with a roof;
And because I expect my aunt Miranda
I'll build me a house with a wide verandah.
But not for ten thousand men
Will I build me a house with a "den"! —Oscar.

In Japan, of course, the slogan is: Save the "Face" and You Save All.

News broadcasts will continue to be strictly limited on Canadian radio stations. As heretofore, the public will have to rely on the daily newspapers for complete misinformation.

The further the election goes, the more we begin to wonder just what this Rowe is about.

NEWS-MAGAZINE VERSE

Life is bleak
On Soochow Creek
And people shiver
On Whangpoo River
And it's not much finer
In Northern China —Timus.

The last thing the average man sacrificed during the depression, we are told, was his motor car. We remember those days, every man standing with his Buick to the wall.

Adolph Hitler says that Germany is too busy to go to war. Too busy, we presume, getting ready to go to war.

The international suspicion seems to be that those pirate submarines are not flying the black flag but the black shirt.

The League of Nations
Sure has patience.
—Old Chinese Manuscript.

Esther, who spent the summer in the country, says she hadn't realized how much she had got out of touch with what was going on in the world, particularly in the dress shops.

RED, WHITE AND—BLACK

BY EDWARD DIX

EVEN if the Congress of the French Language ended last July *le Devoir* of Montreal sees no reason why people should want already to relegate it to the past. Too many local pessimists, *le Devoir* feels, are ready to carve an r.i.p. on the summer's pleasantest memory. Such *braves gens* ought to know that far from being over the work of the congress has only now begun.

In Prince Edward Island for instance, *le Devoir* notes, the news is that they've just established two groups of *culture française*. In New England the newspaper *l'Etoile* writes to say that it is starting a movement to make the lessons learned at the congress effective throughout the eastern States. In New Brunswick a society has been formed to be known as *l'Association académique d'éducation du Nouveau-Brunswick*. And as for Louisiana, says *le Devoir*, *l'on sait un peu ce qui se passe en Louisiane*.

L'on sait un peu but even at that *l'on ne sait pas beaucoup*. *L'on sait un peu* that at the time of the conference the delegation representing Louisiana provided the congress with as *mauvais* a quart of *beurre* as can be suffered by people moved by the best Gallic fellowship. *L'on sait un peu* that the reason was the presence there of another delegation—the delegation from Hayti. What *l'on* does not know even *un peu* is whether the Louisianians at the moment are feeling any better disposed to the Haytiens as a result of the congress or, in other words, whether the solidarity of the French-speaking peoples of North America is as perfect a thing as *le Devoir* would like everyone to believe.

THE story about the Louisianians came over to our side of the bilingual fence not by way of *le Devoir* but of *le Canada*. Though *le Devoir* is an old hand at racial complications *le Canada* likes a little irony mixed in now and again with the news. At that, irony didn't prevent *le Canada* from feeling dis-

EPIGRAM

BY DIANA SKALA

LOVE is an eagle with a golden beak
And from talons fastened round the heart;
Death is the kiss of cold lips on the cheek
That folds a soul within its shroud apart.

appointed with the Creoles for what it felt was their want of humanity. But humanity as *le Canada* ought to know isn't always to be found in old Southern customs and it is an old Southern custom to consider Haytiens no blacker than Louisiana negroes while Louisianians must ever remain, even at a *congrès de la langue française*, as Southern as they are French.

THE trouble began when the Louisianians declined to be seen sitting on the same platform as the Haytiens. It proved more complicated when the time came for the University of Montreal to bestow its honorary degrees on visiting delegates. Heading the Louisianians was the governor of their State, Monsieur Richard Leche, whose photograph, appearing in the vicinity of a complexion dark through no fault of the camera, was not the kind of thing, it may safely be presumed, to impress voters at home. For the rest they were as aristocratic a set of Creoles as ever tried to save whatever is left of Creole culture for the French-speaking people of North America. The Haytiens, on the other hand, were led by the President's representative, Monsieur Hippolyte, and one way and another seem to have cared very little how the Louisianians felt about them.

THE program according to the committee which planned it called for both the Louisiana and Haytian delegations to be given their degrees on the same day and at the same time. The arrangement was made innocently enough without thought of how matters will always be between these two. But it was a *faute pas*, as the committee soon learned. The Louisianians refused. This particular day, they said, didn't suit them. They preferred a day and a ceremony all to themselves, they said. Any day would do, they said. Any day, the committee gathered, when there were no Haytiens around. It was the congress's *mauvais* quart of *beurre* for everyone except perhaps for the Haytiens. Immediately the committee set about to find an excuse that would make it appear only natural of the Louisianians to want to be given their degrees by themselves.

They found it in a flag. *le Canada* says it was a very ancient flag; that it belonged to the historic French past of the State of Louisiana, and for years had lain unfurled in the State Capitol in Baton Rouge. But *le Canada* doesn't tell us any more. One wishes that it had. Whether for instance Monsieur Leche had any intention before he left Louisiana of presenting a flag to the University of Montreal. Or did he think of the flag way down there in Baton Rouge only when he realized that the Haytiens had come to the congress too? The flag, notes *le Canada*, arrived from Baton Rouge by airplane.

AT THE banquet in the Chateau the delegation from Louisiana was not present. The Haytiens were there but not the Creoles. Though no one said so, it was their hard luck. For the banquet, according to *le Devoir*, was the best thing of the Congress. The dinner was excellent and the speech made by Monsieur Louis Bertrand of the Académie Française simply *magistral*. It was all in all, *le Devoir* reported the next day, *soirée la plus réjouissante et la plus symbolique*.

CANADIAN SCENERY, EAST AND WEST. These two photographs, which shared honors in a recent week of the Summer Photograph Competition, gained their awards not only because of the technical excellence of the photography but mainly because the photographers succeeded in capturing so effectively the spirit of two typical Western and Eastern scenes respectively. *Left, "Autumn Trail",* by E. L. Taylor, 505-8th Street West, Calgary, Alta.; taken in the foothills 35 miles west of Calgary; Graflex 2 1/4 by 3 1/4 camera, 1/35 sec. at F11 at 3:30 p.m., Panatomic film developed in dilute D72, print on glossy bromide developed in D72. *Right, "When Fields Lie Fallow",* by Walter A. Connolly, Pamour, Ont.; Zeiss Ikon Ideal camera, Zeiss Tessar lens, Agfa No. 2 filter, Agfa Superpan, 1/10 sec. at F8, 4 p.m. April.



THAT'S RIGHT, BUT WHY WEREN'T YOU IN MADRID?

BY TED FARAH

Readers of the Spanish war news in the daily press may remember the signature of the author of this article on colorful dispatches from Valencia and Madrid several weeks ago. Mr. Farah is a young newspaperman and short story writer who is now back at his desk in the Toronto office of the Canadian Press. This article describes some of the less serious aspects of the civil war as he saw it.

I USED to get slightly pop-eyed at the dispatches every few days about the notable people visiting the war zones of Loyalist Spain.

Never, I reflected after a while, has a war been so well observed by the world's luminaries.

There were the Dean of Canterbury, Hollywood's Errol Flynn, the Duchess of Atholl, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Emma Goldman, Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, poet Stephen Spender, Ernest Hemingway, John Dos Passos and other novelists by the score.

Some of the fellows, like Ludwig Renn, the German anti-Nazi novelist, Ralph Bates, the British Communist fictioneer, and André Malraux, the French revolutionary writer, went over to fight as officers in the government side. Their business was deadly serious.

But many others went over to write what they saw and heard for feature syndicates and magazines, or for other less obvious reasons.

During the first year of the war, there was such a starting exodus of poets and intellectuals from Eng and to Spain that in smatter circles of London for a while "Why aren't you in Madrid?" became a form of greeting.

NOT in the least notable, I finally landed in Madrid myself, and couldn't help asking a lot of questions about what happened to the notable people when they came over to visit the Spanish war. I picked up some data on a few of them.

I learned, for instance, that arrangements went a little haywire when the Dean of Canterbury came to Madrid. He arrived after dark and employees of the propaganda ministry checked him in at a hotel. But the hotel staff didn't know who he was and food was scarce. So when the dean wanted some late supper, the staff refused to give him any. The next morning he ordered breakfast, but he couldn't get any. Government officials came around later in the day to show him the town. They found the dean very hungry, but taking it all with Christian humility and patience, if not a certain amount of bewilderment.

THEN there was the story about Ernest Hemingway's hideout. The hirsute, two-fisted Mr. Hemingway, doing a series of feature articles for a syndicate and helping in the production of a movie, wanted to get a good look at the fighting in University City.

He put in much time searching for a strategic point from which he could watch. He found a place in the upper story of a deserted building in a sector that had been badly bombed. It was practically a ringside seat. Hemingway moved in some furniture and refreshments and prepared for some intriguing sessions as a spectator of the life and death struggle on the northwest fringe of Madrid.

"SING OF ME, O POET"

BY FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT

THE Age said unto me:

"Sing of me, O Poet, for I am magnificent;
I am the father of all the ages that are to be.
My voice is the voice of artillery, it is louder than thunder;
My hands hold the lightning of death;
My heart bursts with the stored-up hatreds of humanity.
I am ruthless—kings, priests, empires are swept away by
the will of my will."

I know no bounds to my will, I fear not the wreckage of
gods.
My thirst is for the blood of men.
My hands would make a shambles of the world.
My thoughts like arrows pierce beyond the galaxies of
space.

Sing of me, O Poet, for I am moulding all things to my
will.
I have dethroned God, fall at my feet and worship."

But I saw the light on the everlasting hills,
I saw the smile on a child's face,
I felt the grip of a friend's hand,
And I said, "In God is my strength."

One of the first people he invited up to share his hideout was huge Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, the British genetics expert. The sun was shining brilliantly when Haldane and Hemingway arrived. The professor immediately went up to a window and turned his field glasses toward the rebel lines.

The rebels noted the reflection of the sun on the glasses and promptly began dropping shells around the hideout. Hemingway and Haldane trundled hurriedly out of the building and headed for other places.

Whenever the name of Haldane was mentioned in the hearing of Hemingway after that, the two-fisted author of "Death in the Afternoon" would automatically emit a series of high-powered ejaculations.

PROF. HALDANE has a son fighting with the International Brigade. The scientist came to Madrid to advise the Spanish government on how to resist gas attacks if the rebels should resort to such methods. A veteran of the Great War, Prof. Haldane brought a tin hat and a windbreaker which was too small for him, to Madrid.

He developed an idea for a practically costless gas mask, and the government spent a few weeks trying to get enough gas together to give it a test. Haldane gave the device its first try-out, but it backfired or

something and he got a whiff of chlorine gas and was indisposed for about three days after.

The gas-mask was made by knocking the bottom out of a wine bottle, filling the bottle with charcoal and then stopping the open end by tying a piece of cotton cloth over it. In case of a gas attack, you held your nose with your fingers, put the mouth of the bottle in your mouth and drew air through the charcoal-filled bottle.

It was a good idea, but it just wasn't practical.

THE case of Errol Flynn, the movie actor, is one which evokes sneers and snarls from the reporters in Madrid. Flynn came to Spain with money donated by Hollywood sympathizers of the government cause. After he left the country, a story was put out by Havas News Agency in Paris saying the cinema star had been wounded by a shrapnel splinter. One report was that he had been wounded while walking in University City early in the morning. Another was that the injury was received while he was in a building that was bombed. But the Madrid correspondents couldn't understand why a movie actor who likes newspaper notoriety would wait until he got to Paris to tell about being wounded in Spain. They checked and checked some more, but couldn't get any convincing evidence that Flynn had been hit by a piece of shrapnel.



"SUMMERTIME." Honorable Mention Photograph by R. Waterman, 297 Symington Ave., Toronto. Foth Flex camera, yellow filter, 1/50 sec. at F9, 3 p.m. August.

THERE were two British Parliamentary parties.

One was composed of men and the other of women.

Things were extremely quiet in and about Madrid while the men's party was there. One Conservative member was in his cups much of the time and couldn't believe there was a war going on. He kept reiterating his belief that the tour was a put up job, "like in Russia." On an inspection of a part of Madrid that had been badly battered by aerial bombardment, he was heard remarking in a surprised voice, "But these houses really are destroyed!"

The women's parliamentary party arrived on a day when the rebels were shelling Madrid for a fare-you-well. The party consisted of the Duchess of Atholl, Ellen Wilkinson, Dame Rachel Crowdy and Eleanor Rathbone. They lunched at the Florida Hotel with shells striking the building on the floor above and people being killed in the street outside. There is nothing in Emily Post on the etiquette of dining during an artillery bombardment, but the ladies did their best. They were even more pale and shaky, however, when they went outside after the shelling stopped and saw the torn up street and the evidence that people had just been blasted to bits.

JOSEPHINE HERBST, the novelist, received a couple of jolts when she visited front lines outside Madrid in quest of material for a series of articles for a syndicate.

It seems the Spanish soldiers had been hearing certain English phrases constantly repeated by the Americans of the International Brigade.

The Spaniards asked what they meant and the Americans told them. But the boys didn't tell them right. In fact, they encouraged the Spanish boys to use the words even after they told them the wrong meanings.

So when Miss Herbst was introduced to some of the Spanish soldiers, they sprang to attention, saluted and uttered strings of Anglo-Saxon expressions that almost made Miss Herbst's hair curl.

The last straw came when Miss Herbst was introduced as an American writer to a group of Yankee volunteers of the Lincoln Battalion. One soldier said "Well, lady, the only great writer who hasn't been out to see us yet is Shakespeare and we're expecting him any minute."

2 2 2

IRREPRESSIBLE McINNES

BY EDITH S. BUTLER

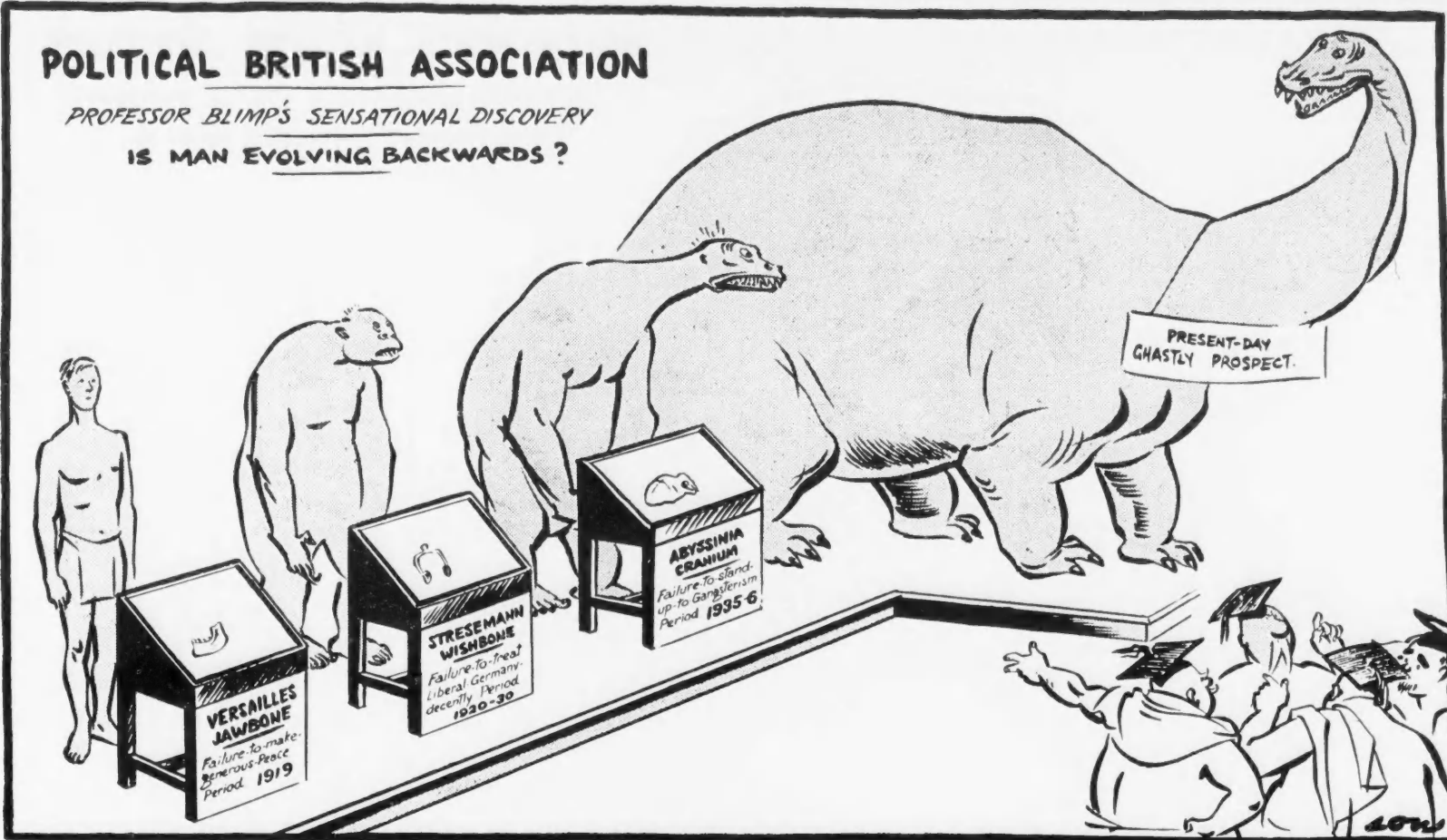
G. CAMPBELL McINNES, the "World of Art" contributor in SATURDAY NIGHT, has been having a colorful summer. He and Arnold Perry went on a coast-to-coast jaunt and related their experiences weekly over CBC from various cities en route. They called themselves "Automobile Vagabonds," and their car was "Oswald."

Campbell is a tall, dark chap with a devil-may-care charm about him. For the summer he joined the House of David. That is to say—he grew whiskers, yea even a beard, almost a red one.

Things have a way of happening when Campbell is about. He created quite a stir when he visited Murray Point, Canada's only university outdoor art camp (and incidentally a spot of lyric beauty on the shores of Emma Lake, Sask.)

It was five o'clock. The gay young feminine art students were thinking of supper. When Campbell was supposed to be having tea behind the office he was really waiting out front in the store. No, he'd had no previous experience at "storckeping," but before the customers had time to close the door he accosted them with a high-powered sales talk and a waggish wag of the beard. "Now, what can I do for you, Madam? We have no peanut butter but these are very nice sardines." . . . "Bread. Right you are. How much is bread, by the way?" . . . "Couldn't I sell you some very fine soap? Soap is on special today. 30-40-49-50 cents. Next customer, please."

Consternation, delight, laughter. The girls went home forgetting what they wanted for supper. But they came back—and brought their pals. They didn't know this gay stranger was a rising young art critic, a radio entertainer, and a scholar. But they knew even shopping for beans was fun when he was about. We predict a bright future for the irrepressible, adaptable G. Campbell McInnes.



THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

the heart, and very little from suicide. Lawyers are very heavy on heart disease, and so are physicians. Clergymen and lawyers have the highest rate for diseases of the digestive system, though tanners come near them. Operators in non-metallic mineral products have the highest record for tuberculosis. The class to which we ourselves belong, that of "other professional workers," has a pleasant record of having no special causes of death and dying from anything and everything in much the same proportions as the ordinary citizenry.

2 2 2

OUR NICKEL MONOPOLY

WE DO NOT feel sure that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has duly considered all the logical implications of its resolution calling for the Government control of radium and nickel. A vague socialistic feeling, akin to that which impelled the people of Ontario to establish provincial ownership of hydro-electric powers, may have been in the background of the minds of those who advocated and endorsed this policy; but it was not admitted as the major consideration. The argument in the case of nickel turned largely on the fact that under commercial control it is liable to get into the hands of governments which may use it to carry on war against Canadians. This is perfectly true, and is part of the general illogic of a world system in which war is recognized as a method of settling international differences. But the illogic is, we fear, inherent in that system and not in any particular method of handling the nickel business.

If there is going to be war, there is going to be a very strenuous demand for nickel to use in war. Is it the desire of the Trades and Labor Congress that no Canadian nickel should ever be used in war either by countries towards which Canada is neutral, by countries against which it is fighting, or by Canada herself and her allies when she is herself in a state of war? If the Congress contemplates reserving to Canada the right to supply itself and its allies with nickel for wartime use while at the same time denying any supply of it to other nations for any warlike use whatsoever, we fear that its policy will merely add fuel to the demands of Germany and other "have-not" nations for a share in the natural resources of which so unfair a monopoly is at present enjoyed by this Dominion. If the Congress proposes that even Canada shall deny herself the use of this very valuable metal for warlike purposes it will avoid this illogicality but it will have great difficulty in persuading the nickel-less nations that so self-denying a policy will be really lived up to in the time of temptation.

Moreover the attempt to distinguish between the military and the pacific uses of nickel is so hedged about with difficulties as to be almost impossible, and the embarrassment that would result from refusing a legitimate order for this metal from some other country would be even greater if the business were in Government hands than it would be in the present circumstances. The complaint that nickel mined in Canada may come to be employed in shells which will ultimately be fired against Canadians has never seemed to us to be a legitimate one. In time of war it is obviously proper policy to see to it that no article of military value reaches an enemy country from Canada, whether it be something of which Canada possesses a monopoly or not. But this is a matter of the efficient control of foreign shipments, and no step towards such control can properly be taken so long as Canada and the purchasing country are in a state of peace. We cannot assume that certain countries are inevitably destined at some future time to be at war with Canada and certain other countries are not. If we refuse nickel to Germany and Japan we must equally refuse it to France and Russia; and as a matter of fact there is no logical reason, or at least none which would be acceptable to Germany and Japan, for not refusing it also to Great Britain. And when that is where you are, where are you?

2 2 2

POOL TRAINS AND LABOR

HAVING a high regard for the intelligence of the representatives of organized labor in this Dominion, we assume that a good many of the resolutions adopted at the Ottawa Congress must have been drafted and voted by delegates with their tongues in their cheeks. There is no occasion for surprise in

this, just as there is no reason to expect that a congress of organized labor should be more intelligent or more public spirited than the convention of a political party, or more reasonable than the synod or presbytery of a religious denomination.

The labor men censured the railways for their train-pooling policy, apparently oblivious of the fact that this policy was imposed upon them by Parliament and that the only complaint about it in every other section of the Canadian public is that it does not go nearly far enough. The idea that railway men should be kept in employment by the expenditure of money which must come either directly out of the pockets of the taxpayers or from the withholding of all dividends from the shareholders of the privately owned railway is too uneconomic to pass muster in any other representative Canadian gathering, and its foolishness was probably quite obvious to most of the labor delegates. But they no doubt needed the support of the railway unions for other and equally sectional resolutions, and they may have felt that by making a loud noise about pooling they were taking the most effective step in their power to combat further instalments of railway unification. On the subject of war the saner and cooler heads in the Congress succeeded in greatly improving what was originally a very foolish resolution, and as it emerged in final form it compared well with the pronouncements of a number of other important bodies who have lately added to the difficulties of the federal Government.

2 2 2

DAWN OF "LE JOUR"

THE friends of the various separatist movements in the Province of Quebec have had things rather their own way for the past few years in the matter of the aggressive and politically minded weekly press. This situation seems likely to be somewhat remedied by the establishment of *Le Jour*, a Montreal weekly of politics, literature and art which made its first appearance last week. The main object of this publication is to convince intelligent French-Canadians that the realization of their highest destiny does not depend on their cutting themselves off from all political association with the non-French-Canadian racial and cultural elements on the North American continent. The inspiring personality is that of M. Jean-Charles Harvey, an experienced journalist and the author of three novels, one of which won the Prix David in 1929. His last work, "Les Demi-Civilisés," appeared in 1934 and is an unusually

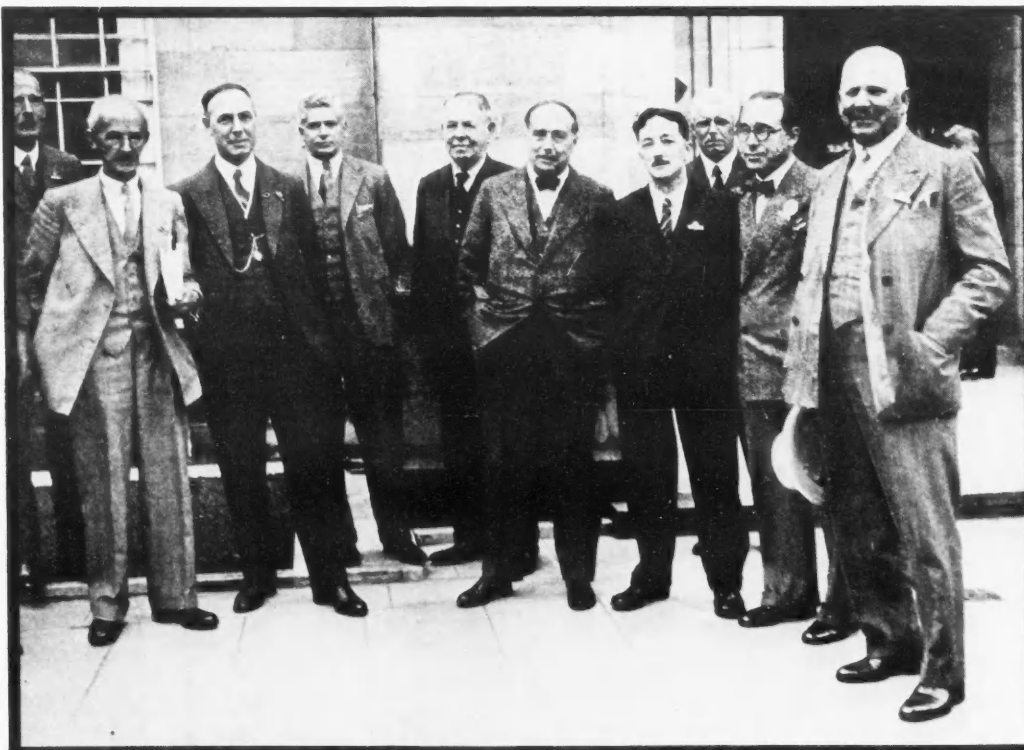
frank study of the social life and current thought of French Canada, which aroused considerable controversy at the time of its appearance. M. Harvey has the great advantage of being able to use with fluency and freedom a style which is nearly always eloquent and at times approaches the poetic; and this ability is of more importance in the rough-and-tumble of Quebec political controversy than most English-speaking Canadians are apt to imagine. A few sentences from his opening editorial will give an idea of the attitude taken by *Le Jour*: "With all the affection which naturally arises from the bonds of a common blood and a common thought, we desire to convince the people of French Canada that their future will not be advanced by isolating themselves in Confederation, by warring against imaginary foes, by digging a gulf between themselves and the other nationalities of the Dominion, by sabotaging the constitution, by sacrificing democratic liberty for a collection of whims and crochets, by Saint John Baptistizing themselves in self-congratulatory congresses, by dwelling exclusively upon the past and digging up the dead at the expense of the present, of the future and of Life—that it is not by these means that they will ever cease to be hevers of wood and drawers of water for other peoples."

2 2 2

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AGAIN

THE agitation concerning the relations between municipal authorities and "private" schools is more serious than at first appeared. The concern of the municipal authorities has two motives. One is a suspicion that the children may not in all cases be receiving an education conformable to the views on education of the provincial authorities. The other is the notion that tax exemption is being improperly enjoyed by the properties employed for private school purposes.

On the first of these matters, it seems to us, there is a possible need for provincial action but no ground whatever for any action by the municipalities. It is the Province which legislates concerning the kind of education to which all children of school age must be subjected. It is the Province which must in the long run be responsible for seeing to it that all the children under its jurisdiction are subjected to that education. It would be possible to maintain that this latter objective can only be secured when all the children are passed through schools over which the provincial authority exists its control. We doubt if any Canadian Province is prepared as yet to adopt so drastic a position. But it is reasonable to hold that the Province should require that the education imparted in schools which it does not control shall be



"WE PAINT OUR HOUSES . . . but nobody ever thinks of doing up a school teacher. Two thirds of the teaching profession is in urgent need of being . . . reconditioned . . ." H. G. Wells, whose address on "The Informative Content of Education" was the highlight of the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, is seen here with other prominent members of the Educational Science Section, of which he is president. In the group are included Professor C. M. Atlee, Mr. B. W. L. Bulkeley, Professor F. Clarke, Mr. G. D. Dunkerley, Sir Richard Livingstone and Mr. A. H. Whipple.



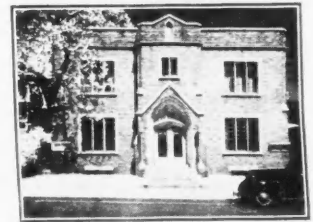
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an adequate equivalent of the education which it considers necessary for those in its own schools. How slavish a following of the provincial curricula it is necessary to demand for this purpose will be largely a matter of departmental judgment; but so far as the better class of private schools is concerned, it is so obviously desirable for them to enjoy a good deal of freedom for experimentation and for the adaptation of teaching to individual cases, that we imagine the requirements should not be too exacting. So long at any rate as any particular private institution is turning out pupils who can give a fair account of themselves in examination for admission to higher branches of the provincial system, there would seem to be no excuse for interference with that institution.

For a municipal authority to undertake anything of this kind would seem to be wholly absurd. It would lead to a wide and wholly illogical disparity in the treatment of private schools between one municipality and another, in addition to placing the private schools most uncomfortably at the mercy of the changing views of changing elected bodies. In other words, if there is to be any suppression of private institutions for failure to impart an adequate education, the task should belong to the provincial and not the municipal authorities.

In the matter of taxation, any school which satisfies the provincial authorities that it is imparting an adequate education is thereby relieving the taxes of the cost of such education for the number of pupils involved. The exemption therefore involves no loss to the municipality, which is having some of its work done for it free of charge by the exempted institutions. If the education imparted is not adequate that is another matter, and the institution should be rather suppressed, or compelled to provide a proper education, than taxed and rendered less able to do so.

In Toronto recently there was some discussion of unsafe buildings and excessive fire risks in this connection, but these obviously have nothing to do with the case. Nobody questions the right of a municipality to impose any regulations which it deems proper for the necessary and legitimate purpose of ensuring the safety of children in buildings where they are gathered together. Obviously no good private school would oppose or seek to evade any proper regulation for this purpose.

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PIANIST
Assisted by
OSWALD ROBERTS
CELLIST
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At 8.45

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Canadian
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—History of Canada, September 13-20

WHAT OF HARRINGTON?

THE quietest but possibly the most important political event of the week in a Dominion which seethed with political activity from coast to coast was the resignation of Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, former Premier of Nova Scotia, from the leadership of the Conservative party in that Province. Less than six months ago Colonel Harrington was regarded as one of the two or three really eligible candidates to succeed Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett on his retirement as Dominion Conservative leader. During the last session of the Nova Scotia legislature he was generally admitted to have beaten the Government strategically on numerous occasions. But in the provincial election at the end of June his party won only five of the thirty seats and he was himself defeated in Cape Breton South. His letter of resignation to the party executive stated that "the situation now indicates that I cannot be useful to the party in that capacity (leadership)." Nevertheless political observers refused to believe that they were watching the end of a brilliant career and read into the resignation several probabilities. Among these probabilities were (1) that the resignation was mainly for the purpose of securing a party convention which would likely return Col. Harrington to the provincial leadership; (2) that it was for the purpose of enabling Col. Harrington to devote his entire attention to the affairs of the federal Conservative party, perhaps in the capacity of a national organizing officer; and with a view not only to a complete rehabilitation of the party's fortunes but also to the popularization of Col. Harrington as the logical successor of Mr. Bennett. It was the second resignation Col. Harrington tendered to the provincial party. Two years ago he resigned to become chairman of the Dominion Employment and Social Service Commission. He was again chosen as provincial leader at a convention in Truro in 1935.

tion and community pasture projects in drought area of Southern Alberta. **Legislature:** Premier Aberhart called another special session of the Legislature for Sept. 24; it is the third session of the present year and will consider the recent disallowance of provincial bank licensing legislation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Health: Provincial Government established by Order-in-Council new sanitary regulations applying to barber shops.

Mines: Premier Pattullo announced that his Government will encourage investment of capital for expansion of mining industry in British Columbia, where great areas are "literally unprospected."

MANITOBA

Education: Manitoba Government's Committee on Text Books and Trade Schools recommended that the Government extend school inspectorates to include private trade and correspondence schools in the Province.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Health: Hon. A. P. Paterson, Minister of Education, announced that New Brunswick schools will remain closed until Sept. 27 owing to the infantile paralysis epidemic.

NOVA SCOTIA

Labour: Attempting to arrange a conference between officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America and the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, provincial Deputy Minister of Labour E. R. Paul said, in message to officers of the union, that the Government feels that if the employer and employees can not come to their own arrangement it will become the duty of the Government to draft and enforce regulations for that purpose.

DOMINION

Constitutional Commission: Chief Justice N. W. Rowell, chairman of Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial financial relations, accompanied by D. A. Skelton, secretary to the Commission, began series of visits to provincial capitals to appraise details for setting of Commission and to discuss procedure with heads of provincial Governments. Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced that federal Government is giving Commission the freest possible hand to set up its own organization. Meanwhile in a Calgary speech Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett advocated the calling of a conference of all provinces and of all political parties, including the Communists, to discuss amendment of the constitution, which he declared to be "irrevocable."

Contracts: Department of Public Works awarded contracts, in connection with public buildings and navigation, totalling \$827,305 of which \$570,185 were in Ontario; largest contract was for Hamilton, Ont., harbor terminal at \$416,678. The department of National Defence let contract for additions to Royal Air Force Station at Trenton, Ont., for \$140,000.

Drought Relief: Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, announced extension of feeder cattle freight policy to apply to sheep. It was also announced that 2,000,000 trees will be planted by the federal government in the drought areas in addition to 4,000,000 which will be distributed to private farmers.

Grain Commission: Mr. Justice W. F. A. Tuzo, Royal Commissioner enquiring into grain trade, returned from European sittings of the Commission and announced that further Canadian strings will be held in Winnipeg and Montreal.

Labour: Department of Labour reported 25 strikes and lockouts during August, involving 17,966 workers, with time loss of 297,827 man working days, the greatest time loss since July, 1925.

Radio: N. F. Dorgall, manager of a Fort William radio station, announced that he had been ordered by General Manager Gladstone Murray of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to investigate interruptions during a broadcast by Hon. Earl Rowe, Ontario Conservative leader. Major Murray announced that he had captioned Alberta stations from listeners about broadcasts sponsored by both the supporters and the opponents of the Alberta Government. New rules of the CBC prohibited broadcasting of actual court trials, false news, false advertising, and fortune-telling. Broadcasts on the subject of venereal disease are prohibited except when given under special approval of the General Manager. Advertising content of any program must not exceed ten per cent.

Relief: Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of the National Employment Commission, announced that number of relief recipients in Canada has been reduced by more than 600,000 since April, 1936, and that number now on relief is 900,000.

ALBERTA

Basic Wage: Hon. E. C. Manning, Minister of Trade and Industry, announced basic minimum wages for men of 24½ cents an hour and \$15 a week will go into effect in Alberta on Oct. 1; exceptions allowed from the basic wage are farm laborers, domestic servants, employees in industries which have made agreements with employers under Industrial Standards Act, and employees hired for casual labor and exempted by a specific ruling of the Board of Industrial Relations.

Drought Relief: Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs announced that application has been made to the federal Government for irriga-

Director of the Dominion Drama Festival in 1938.

Literature: Professor Watson Kirkconnell of Winnipeg was elected an honorary fellow of the Icelandic Society of Letters in recognition of his research in Icelandic poetry of Western Canada.

LABOR

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada began its 16th annual convention in Jonquiere, Que. The presidential address charged the Duplessis Government with opposition to the aims of the Federation.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada concluded its annual convention in Ottawa after passing very large number of resolutions and re-electing P. M. Draper as president. Resolutions included request for Dominion Government to nationalize production and distribution of nickel and radium, decision to refrain from active participation in politics, request that compensation laws be uniform throughout Canada, and request for six-hour day and five-day week.

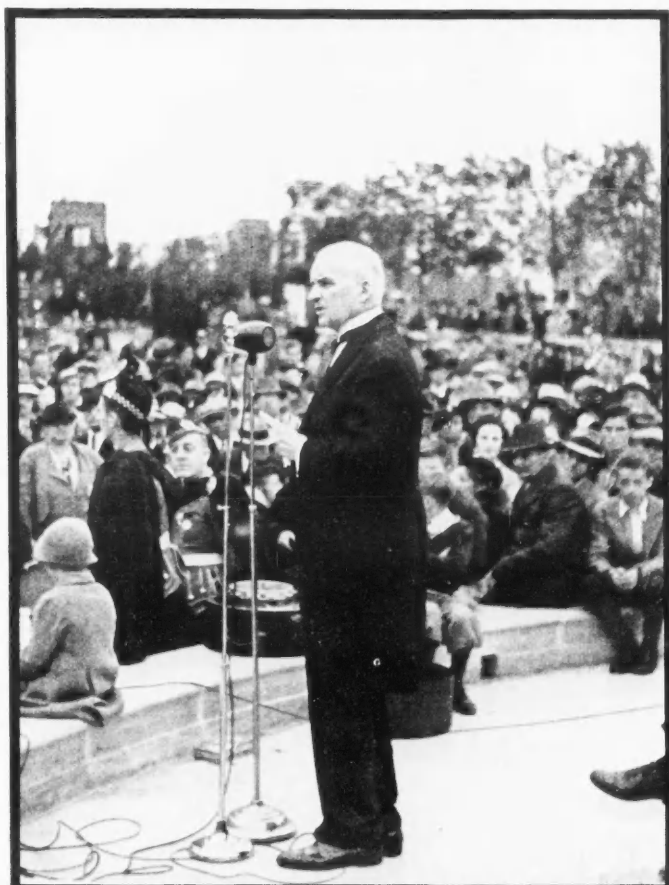
OBITUARY

Ahrens, Charles A., Kitchener, Ont., manufacturer, founder of Ahrens shoe factory (81). **Angus, George,** Toronto, court reporter, past president Chartered Stenographic Reporters Association. **Arbuthnot, Maurice, St. Johns, Que.,** professor of sciences at St. Hyacinthe Seminary (29). **Ayres, Allan,** Vancouver, founder of Ayres Varnish and Paint Co., president General Paint Corporation (78). **Baldwin, Clifton A.,** Vancouver, pioneer prospector, explorer and mine operator (83). **Blackford, Frederick Arthur,** Toronto, shoe retailer, president H. & C. Blackford Ltd. **Clark, Roland T.,** Winnipeg, manager Booth Fisheries (38). **Cooke, Robert,** Montreal, former vice-president and managing director Toilet Laundries, former alderman of Outremont (53). **Crawford, Robert,** Montreal, railway machinist, former Masonic district deputy grand master, recording secretary-treasurer Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, past provincial grand master I.O.O.F. (71). **Giroux, Mrs. Jennie, Faust, Alta.,** Cree Indian (101). **Gorman, Canon J. F.,** Ottawa, dean of Ottawa clergymen, for forty-five years rector of St. John's Anglican Church (74). **Lambert, Col. Aurele,** Montreal, former director of pay services Department of National Defence, commander Royal Canadian Army Corps in Siberia 1918-19 (59). **McCarthy, Jesse Overy,** Hespeler, Ont., former Toronto alderman, one of founders of first Juvenile Court in Canada (70). **McKee, Dr. Samuel James,** Vancouver, educationist, founder of Brandon College (88). **McMurtry, F. Bruce,** Toronto, former director Gold Medal Furniture Mfg. Co. **Moore, Col. William H.,** London, Ont., former president American Good Roads Congress (81). **Seaman, Richard,** Winnipeg, first settler in the Seamo district of Manitoba (75). **Snidgrove, Major Harold Proctor,** Toronto, president Hutchinson Lake Gold Mining Co., vice-president of Geraldton Long Lac, prominent Liberal (46). **Veitch, Frank A.,** Montreal, journalist, advertising man, and theatre impresario (63). **Weaver, George H.,** Montreal, founder and president Canadian Foundry Supplies & Equipment Ltd., president Dominion Foundry Supplies Co. Ltd. (67).

The secretary of a New Zealand racing club sent out last year a notification for payment of subscription to a Maori member, but got no reply. This year he sent a request for the two years' subscriptions, and the following answer was received: "Dear Sir, Your letter last year asking my father for £1 came here. He did not receive it. He is dead. Your letter this year asking my father for £2 came here. He did not receive it. He is still dead."

ARTS AND SCIENCES

Drama: Col. H. C. Osborne announced that Maudslayi Morley, London, England, will be regional



OPENING GARDEN THEATRE. Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Ontario Minister of Highways, opening the Oakes Garden Theatre at Niagara Falls, Ont., last Saturday.

—Photo by "Jay."



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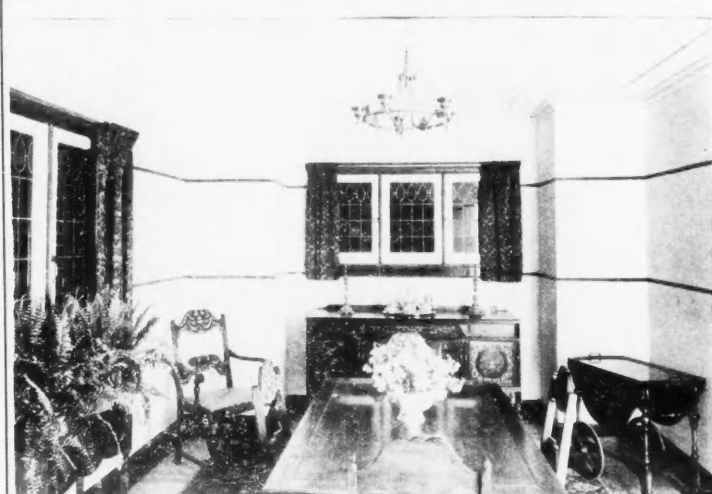
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A NEW DEAL WIN

BY JOHN E. WEBBER

LITTLE Peterkins of the future will have their "Gramps" on the spot for fair when it comes to explaining New York's recent famous primary fight. But what they fought each other for will be nothing to the wonder at what they fought each other with. Even professional Caspars have been hard put to it to explain the connection between Ku Klux activities in Alabama, the enlargement of the U.S. Supreme Court, the New Deal, Constitution Violators, the Soldier's Bonus, Nazi-ism in Germany, Communism in Russia, Italian dictatorships, the C.I.O. and city government. Add to this confusion of weapons the spectacle of a Tammany democrat and a New Deal Progressive contending for the Republican nomination and "Gramp's" dilemma will be complete.

For the benefit of these Peterkins and their embarrassed elders let us put on record this eye-witness story of the fight. The year 1937 was the year of New York City's municipal elections. For the purpose of choosing candidates for mayor and other offices, primary elections are held by each party. Four years before this Mayor LaGuardia was the candidate of a Republican-Fusion coalition and won the election by a huge majority. Fusionists had again nominated him, so had the American Labor party, both by acclamation. Republicans were divided. His record as mayor could not be successfully attacked. His political and social philosophy, so thought his enemies, could. Even his Republican supporters could, and did, find fault with these. They also could, and did, find fault with his enthusiasm for the New Deal and, above all, his "treachery" in supporting President Roosevelt in 1936 against the Republican candidate, whose name we have forgotten. In the councils of the party were those who thought a defeat of the New Deal, that had twice annihilated their national hopes, more important than anything else, even clean city government. The time also seemed peculiarly ripe for a frontal attack on this New Deal and all its works. Had not the President's plan for a "packed" Supreme Court, just met humiliating defeat, shown him of his great prestige, left his own party in revolt?

OVER in a lighted corner of the Democratic camp, moreover, Tammany Hall, newly organized under the anti-New Deal leadership of the last of the Sullivan clan, backed by the ever-dissenting Al Smith, reasoning likewise, had in fact already brought out as its mayoralty candidate an anti-New Dealer and arch foe of the President, one Dr. Copeland. Fresh from the Senate's victory over the President's court plan, a fight in which he had taken a leading part, and on record as opposing the President's alleged Ku Klux nominee for the Supreme bench, over which the primary battle was later to wax so hot, he seemed the White Hope of all New Deal enemies, including Republicans. Backed, moreover, by such powerful allies as Mr. Hearst, Al Smith and the Liberty League, what could defeat him? He had even been a Republican when he dwelt in Republican Michigan, and only renounced that faith when he came to New York's Democratic stronghold to seek his fortune. In the campaign of 1936 his faith again wavered. Like Al Smith he refused to go to the Democratic convention, of which he was a delegate, and, through the Liberty League, lent tacit if not actual support to the Republican candidate. What more natural than that the party of "law and order" and constitutional government should join hands with constitutionally-minded Democrats at this opportune moment? And so it came to pass that the Tammany nominee became also a nominee of the Republican party.

BUT of course not all Republicans were prepared to stomach an open alliance with Tammany. Alliances they had had before, in the good old days, for instance, of Tom Platt. But these were always covert little private barterings for judgeships and things. And much as they might hate the New Deal, officially they hated Tammany more. LaGuardia, whom they had joined hands with Fusionists to elect four years ago, under certain misapprehensions it seems, was far from their ideal now. But he was their only hope to preserve their own integrity as a party. An out-and-out Republican wouldn't have a snowball's chance. They could not go with

LaGuardia in his labor policies, his radicalism, his friendship with Washington. But he had given the city honest government under trying conditions, and his administration, if costly, was a record of achievement. Moreover, he was still an enrolled Republican. And so under the persuasion of cooler-headed leaders, including the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and the patriotically minded among the rank and file, LaGuardia became also a candidate on the official republican ticket.

IT MAY seem strange to inquiring Peterkins, as it did to us on first thought, that Administration, or anti-Tammany, Democrats did not reason likewise and put the Mayor on their ticket in opposition to the Tammany candidate. Gratitude alone would seem to suggest it. He had lent his powerful aid to the re-election of the President, as we have noted, and was still as staunch an ally of the White House as any in their ranks. That they did not do so seemed, in our innocence, to lack not only gratitude but political wisdom. But in that kind of wisdom we were very short pants. The immediate objective of the Roosevelt Democrats was not City Hall but the control, for future purposes, of the local machinery generally and, specifically, the wresting of Tammany leadership from enemy hands. Tammany, contrary to the general impression, is the Democratic organization of Manhattan alone, not of the entire city. In the days of its power it could, and did, also control the Democratic organizations of the other four boroughs. But now the leadership of at least two of the largest of these, Brooklyn and the Bronx, was hostile to Tammany and friendly to Administration, at Washington. In a victory now at the primaries, Tammany thus saw a way back to that power. So did the other borough leaders. It was a challenge to all New Deal Democrats for city-wide control, and New Deal Democrats promptly accepted the challenge. With the non-partisan administration of Mayor LaGuardia they had no quarrel. They had received their just share of its rewards and in national politics he was one of them. His defeat for the mayoralty was not even a hope, not we suspect, even a desire. (At least over 56,000 of them took the trouble to write his difficult name on the ballot that had omitted it.) But the local machinery must be theirs. And so, with a sly wink in his direction, they selected an amiable but not too powerful New Dealer with an Irish name and large Jewish affiliations as their standard bearer in the Democratic primary. The result you know. A famous victory for the Mayor in one camp, a famous victory for the President in the other, in the first important test since his re-election. The New Deal more than victorious in both.

IT WAS a bitter fight into which every prejudice, racial, religious and political, was drawn. The Ku Klux made its hooded entry at the behest of Dr. Copeland and remained to vex him as much as it is vexing the Washington government at this very moment. The Constitution, so oft violated by the New Deal, came in by way of the President's defeated court plan; Communism in that party's endorsement of the Mayor, an endorsement which he promptly repudiated. Not a local issue raised save Al Smith's momentary excursion into taxes and the mounting cost of city government under LaGuardia. But Al's magic was gone, destroyed by corroding hate.

The fight for the mayoralty is, of course, still to come. The Mayor's weapon, the only weapon he used in the primary, is his record. What the enemy weapons will be we do not venture to predict. The New Deal issue has not only been settled but both candidates are for it. Both are equally close to Washington with perhaps the odds on favors from there on a Democratic mayor. This may lose LaGuardia some Democratic votes but few would predict his defeat thereby. The Republican party is also a minority party and many good Republicans will find it convenient to play golf on election day, weather permitting. But enough may be found to save Israel. And LaGuardia is not only the official candidate of the Republican Party, but of the Fusion Party, the American Labor Party, which is waxing strong, and he has the endorsement of the Communist Party, whatever that is worth.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SANE SUNDAYS IN CANADA

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ARTEMUS WARD once said, "Tis better not to know so much, than to know so much that ain't so." This is apropos to the article "Sunday in Manitoba," in SATURDAY NIGHT recently.

Winnipeg folk will not recognize their own city when it is referred to as "a hermetically sealed place of gloom on Sundays to suit the old-fashioned view of puritanical Sabbatharians." It is not true that shopkeepers of Winnipeg have been haled into courts in recent months to face charges of selling ice cream and soft drinks on Sundays. The real issue in Winnipeg to secure better enforcement of Sunday laws arose from the desire of merchants of that city to enjoy their Sunday freedom from business and toil, without being penalized through illicit sales of general merchandise by a minority of the merchants of the city. The rest-day rights of employees and of employers were at stake.

Insofar as the writer of the article "Sunday in Manitoba" represents citizens who are prepared to sacrifice the rest-day rights of others in order that commercialized entertainment may have larger privileges on Sundays, the Lord's Day Alliance, and the large body of public opinion represented by

that organization in Canada, must take issue. That is not the kind of Sunday for Canada.

REFERRING to Sunday sports we believe the policy adopted in the City of Vancouver offers a better guide than accepting any clamor for the introduction of professional or commercialized sports into our Canadian cities. Vancouver provides facilities for play and recreation for its citizens and visitors on a generous scale. On Sundays these facilities are available on the basis of personal recreation. Golf, lawn tennis, lawn bowling, bathing, and other similar facilities are available to the people on Sundays wishing such forms of individual recreation. While no organized picnics can secure privileges in the city picnic grounds on Sundays, family picnics freely use the facilities provided in the parks on Sundays. Where such family picnickers desire further recreation in the way of a voluntary game of ball, there is no interference by the authorities. But all competitions organized on the basis of entertainment or gate receipts are restricted to the other six days of the week. Here is freedom for the individual, without the introduction of baneful influences tending towards a commercialized Sunday.

Many of us feel we have better ways of spending our Sundays than that. Some may even feel that is not



"AN' TMAKE MATTERS WORSE, you go right through three Stop Signals . . .!" —Cartoon by S. C. Mills.

really a Christian way of spending Sunday. But we must recognize the presence in our midst of varying points of view regarding the use of Sunday, and we should cultivate a spirit of tolerance towards points of view held by our neighbors and friends that differ from our own. We can have both individual freedom and tolerance in these matters without sacrificing the principles we hold in opposition to commercialized Sundays.

The Lord's Day Alliance is primarily interested in the protection of Sunday, both as a day of rest and a day of worship. The law seeks to safeguard the rest-day privileges of the people. We make no attempt to use the law,

or any coercive measures, to promote worship. We do, however, in cooperation with the Canadian churches, seek to promote Christian ideals and standards to conserve what we believe to be the vital values of our Sunday life. We are convinced that spiritual interests are of supreme value in life, and that a restful quiet Sunday provides the opportunity for the exercise of these spiritual privileges. But the promotion of these ideals is the work of spiritual education, and not the task of legislation.

GEORGE G. WEBBER
Gen. Sec'y, Lord's Day Alliance of Canada

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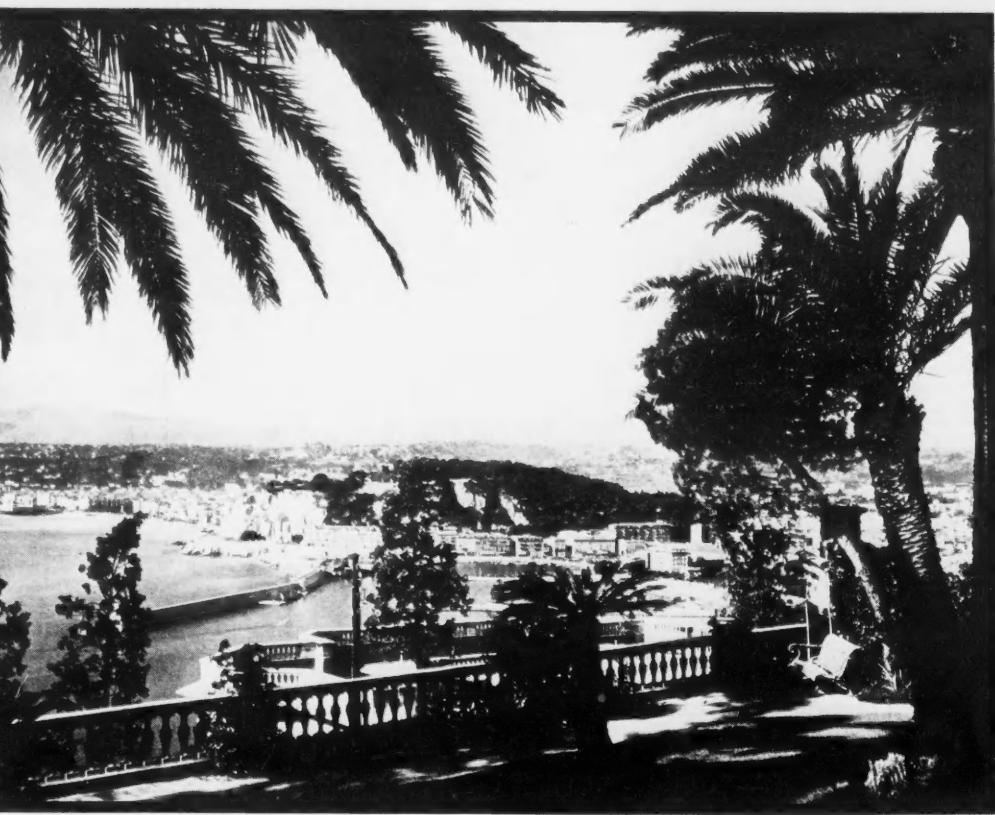
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THE WORLD'S PLAYGROUND. Nice, with its palm fringed terraces beside the blue Mediterranean, remains an unrivalled pleasure spot for travelers. —Photo courtesy Italian Line.

—Ports of Call

BY EDWARD V. LECOUR

NOTES FROM THE RIVIERA

ALL the world knows the Riviera—or thinks it does. The traveled half has been there; the other half has seen it in the movies. Its very name has become synonymous with madcap gaiety and carefree spending, with roulette and private yachts, with midnight frolics and midday basking under balmy skies.

In point of fact, that is merely the effervescence, the surface glitter of youthful spirits who find in the gorgeous natural setting of the Riviera an ideal outlet for their exuberance and their cash—surplus or otherwise. But Broadway does not make New York, nor do the playboys and their satellites constitute Broadway. Neither do Monte Carlo and Juan-les-Pins and Eden Roc "make" the Riviera. What makes the Riviera year after year, winter and summer, are the solid, conservative elements drawn from the aristocracy, from the upper ranks of finance and industry, of commerce and the professions, the same elements who constitute the backbone of every civilized country. They are the ones who fill the hotels, who own the villas and gardens or rent the cottages dotting the hill-sides and lining the shores of the Riviera clear around from Viareggio to the Esterel.

These people want sunshine and loveliness of surroundings; but they also want an orderly, well-established community with a broad background of history and tradition to give it flavor, body and stability.

THEY find all this aplenty on the Riviera, where folks have been living since time out of mind, fishing, trading, sowing and harvesting, raising families and going to church like the rest of us, taking life as it comes quite oblivious of the glitter and glamor of visiting crowds.

The first "visitors" to what is now the Riviera were the Phoenicians thousands of years ago. Some six hundred years before Christ, the Greeks came along, and then the Romans. These people stayed, fought and merged with the native Ligurians. Not so the Moors, the burrowing Saracens from North Africa, whose practical incursions kept the native for centuries in a perpetual state of defence, and left their mark in the local nomenclature of such places as the "Cité des Maures" and "La Chaîne des Maures" the stretch of coast and hilly hinterland between Hyères and Frejus.

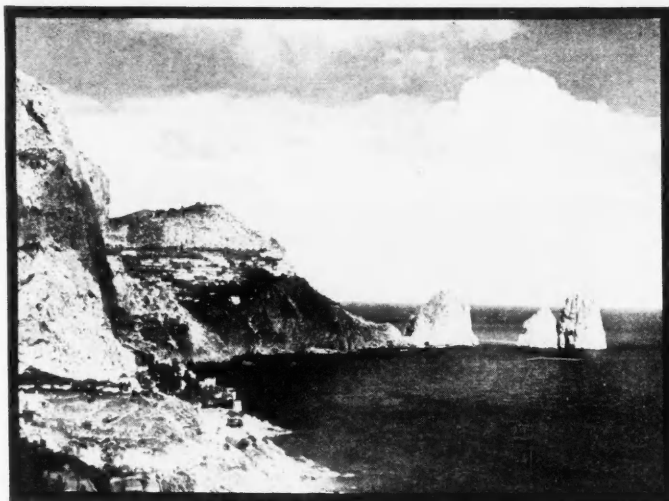
Marseille, which marks the outer boundary of the Riviera on the west, derives its name from the Phoenician word for "settlement." From it the Greeks planted colonies all along the coast; their trade, in which wine even then was an outstanding item, can be traced from coins that have been found all the way across Gaul and through the Alps as far as the Austrian Tyrol. Genoa, the "half-way mark" along the curving shoreline of the Riviera, is even older. "Genoa the Proud," they call it, as well they may, for the part that

Genoa has played and is playing in world history as well as in Mediterranean chronicles ranks it with Venice and Constantinople, and in some respects surpasses them all.

THUS both the "Riviera di Levante" from Viareggio to Genoa and the "Riviera di Ponente" from Genoa to Marseille combine in making the Riviera a profoundly historical section of the Old World, rich in intensely interesting reminders of every great epoch in that "cradle of civilization" that is the Mediterranean, throughout the ages as focal a point in world traffic as Times Square is to the traffic of New York. It is but natural that the cities, the towns and villages of the Riviera should preserve their age-old characteristics to this day, impervious to the destruc-

tion and be merry. Special trains and services began to converge upon the Riviera from every part of Europe; cruise ships made it one of the highlights of their itineraries.

BUT it was not until steamship lines put the Riviera on their regular schedules that this famous region was definitely and conspicuously placed upon the world's "main line" of communication between Europe, the two Americas, Africa and the Far East and Australia. Sailing from Genoa as their home port, Italian ships call regularly at Villefranche on their swift way to and from New York; others call there on their voyages between Genoa and Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Still others call at Marseille both ways between Genoa



AS BEAUTIFUL TODAY as in the time of the Caesars, who found relaxation from the cares of State there, is Capri, famed island of song and story. —Photo courtesy Italian Line.

tive influences that all too often follow in the wake of modern "improvements" and fashionable crowds.

Indeed, the Riviera took this fashionable invasion in its stride. Folks along these shores, seafaring men themselves, accustomed for many centuries to roam the seas and to trade with the world at large, knew how to do business at home and abroad with people from the world's four corners. When the industrial age caused the Riviera to be transformed into an international playground, its old communities simply sprouted modern extensions to their ancient domains. They built hotels and opera houses, casinos and villas; they laid out beaches and boulevards and public gardens, opened shops and stores, all in the most up-to-date style and welcomed all and sundry to

and the South American Pacific coast, as do also the motorways in service between Trieste, Venice and San Francisco, Portland and Vancouver.

Frequent communications between Villefranche and Naples place the Riviera in direct and swift connection with the Far East and Australasia, by transshipping only once, at Naples, for Alexandria, the Holy Land, Greece and Turkey, or for Port Said, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Manila, or for Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne and Sydney. Thus, feeding through Marseille, Villefranche and Genoa, traffic to and from the Riviera reaches out over every ocean all over the globe, while rail, motor and air services connect it with Great Britain and with every part of Continental Europe.



FEEDING THE PIGEONS in the Piazzetta San Marco is a tradition in Venice. The youngsters find it particularly interesting. —Photo courtesy Italian Line.

THIS YEAR... VISIT SOUTH AFRICA

Mountain Grandeur in the Drakensberg

A smile of Greeting from a Zulu Brave

THE world you live in will be invested with new colour, new meaning, when the rare beauty of this enchanting land, its sights and sounds, have become part of your experience. "He who drinks of the waters of Africa will return to drink again" runs the proverb—and of such ingredients as the riotous wonders of natural beauty, the mysteries of an ancient past, and a charmingly different way of life beneath the southern skies, is the potion made.

South Africa is a vast country, yet within the scope of a reasonably short visit one may thrill to the mighty Victoria Falls, tour amidst the wild life of the Kruger National Park, or stand amazed amid the eerie beauty of the Cango Limestone Caves. Your days will be bright with sunshine, yet the first star heralds a night of cool and restful slumber. Here, too, the pleasures and amenities of a civilization rejoicing today in unparalleled prosperity are heaped upon the visitor. Surf riding, the theatre, sports, music vie with one another to win the traveller's heart.

You will be agreeably surprised, too, when you learn how economically and conveniently a glorious South African holiday may be enjoyed. Leading travel agencies will gladly supply full information.

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YOUR turn may be next!

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PHOTO COMPETITION

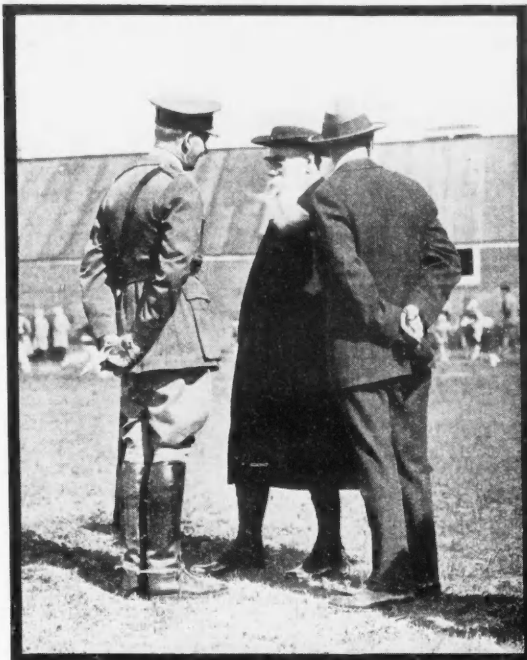
ONLY one more week remains of the Summer Photograph Competition. Prints must reach us before noon on Saturday next, October 2.

A special Competition will be held the following week, closing noon October 9, with a prize of Ten Dollars for the best action picture relating either to a Fall Fair or a harvesting operation. Pictures should be marked "Fall Fair Competition."

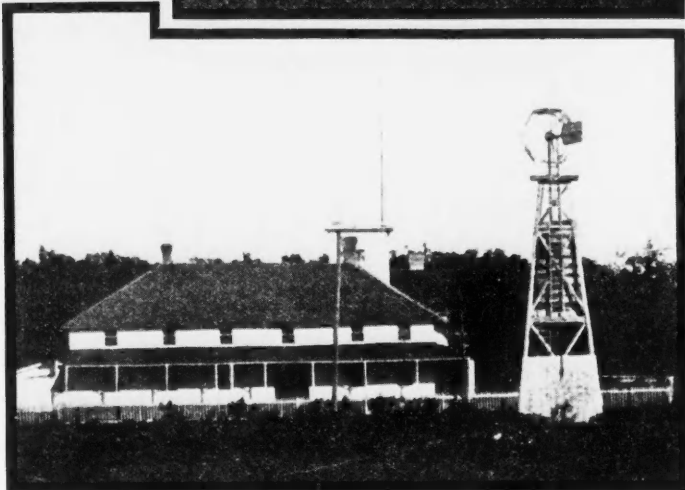
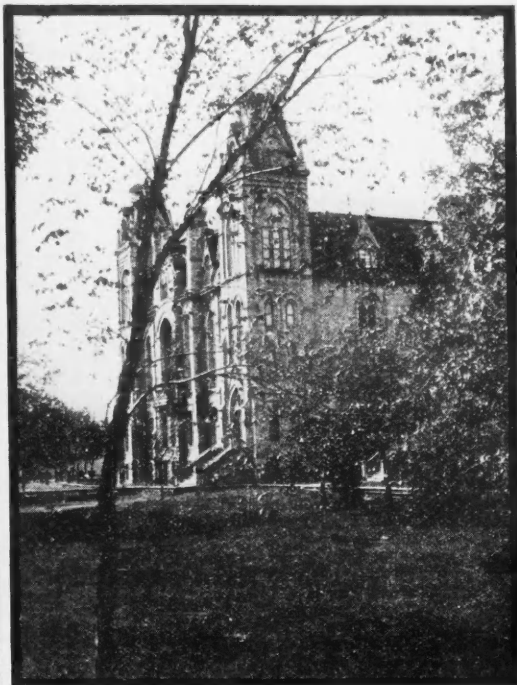
This week's prize-winner (whose entry will be reproduced next week) is C. H. Niles, 213 5th Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask. Mr. Niles also receives Honorable Mention (with the customary One Dollar) for another brilliant entry, along with the following:

Walter A. Connolly, Pamour, Ont.
F. L. Philpott, 4216 Western Ave., Westmount, Que.
A. J. Haggott, 1920 McIntyre St., Regina, Sask.
H. M. Saul, Orangeville, Ont.
F. H. Duke, The Pas, Man.
Rev. E. S. Fleming, Salmon Arm, B.C.
H. W. Little, 1507 Bishop St., Montreal, Que.
E. Atkinson, 3251 West 7th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
Gordon M. Tranter, 3048 First Street West, Calgary, Alta.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL IN THE WEST



OLDEST private school in Western Canada, St. John's College, Winnipeg, traces its origin back to 1820. **TOP LEFT**, Archbishop Matheson, first theological graduate of the College, with Brigadier W. A. Beaman and Headmaster Walter Burman attending Inspection Day. **TOP RIGHT**, a view of the main building and grounds of the school; a new wing was added at the rear some years ago. **BELOW**, St. John's College School in 1866.



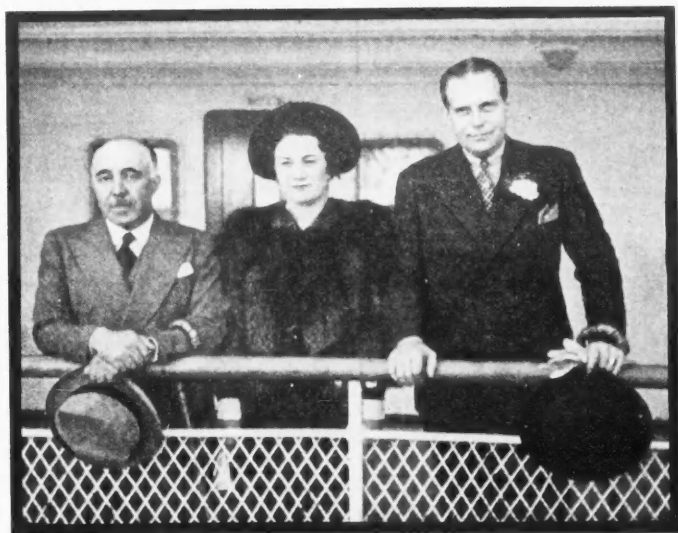
IN STUDYING the background of Canada's educational development it is arresting to discover that one of the oldest seats of learning, fostered and maintained in the British "Public School" tradition, still flourishes in the West. Born and cradled in the Red River Valley, long before the struggles of Riel and the fur-trading companies were settled, was an almost undiluted pure spirit of education interwoven with Christianity, which has survived all vicissitudes and continues today contributing to the civil, commercial and religious life of the country.

During 1829 the Hudson's Bay Company felt the need of a chaplain for their growing colony on the Red River in the territory then known as Rupert's Land. Rev. John West, a native of Surrey, England, responded to the call. Shortly after his arrival education loomed as the most important problem, and in the fall of that year the first school was opened in a remodelled log-house three miles below Point Douglas. Over twenty pupils answered the roll-call. That was the origin of St. John's College in Winnipeg, Canada's oldest institution of the kind west of the Maritimes.

Ten years later this pioneer institution developed into the Red River Academy, for higher education of the sons and daughters of Hudson's Bay Company officials. Rev. John Macallum, a graduate of Aberdeen University, took charge as headmaster in 1835. Five years later the growing influence and popularity of the academy necessitated larger quarters.

THE third stage of St. John's development was linked with the appointment of Right Rev. David Anderson, a distinguished scholar from Exeter College, Oxford, as the first Bishop of Rupert's Land. On the death of Rev. Mr. Macallum he took charge of the school and enlarged its scope by including a training centre for clergy, and a collegiate for laymen and boys. He renamed the institution St. John's College, and selected the motto which still stands, "In Thy Light Shall We See Light."

Some years later financial difficulties resulted in closing the college temporarily. In 1866 it was revived by Bishop Machray, for theological and collegiate work. Rev. John McLean, a distinguished graduate of Aberdeen University, became warden. Since that time education work in those two departments has been carried on without a break.



COMMUTERS. Denton Massey, M.P., and Mrs. Massey, arriving in Quebec on the Empress of Britain at the end of their third trans-Atlantic crossing within scarcely more than a month. With them is Hon. Maurice Dupre, left, former Solicitor-General of Canada. Following his return in August from a summer spent in studying European conditions, the Ontario election was announced and Mr. Massey quickly returned to England for material which he is now using in campaign speeches.

When the University of Manitoba was established in 1877, St. John's College became affiliated with it, but retained the privilege of teaching in the junior department of Arts and Science, with the option of participating in the senior department of certain other faculties.

MORE than thirty years after the election of Archbishop McLean to the Bishopric of Saskatchewan, he acted as St. John's headmaster and chief instructor in mathematics. The college was erected on the present Main Street site in 1833, and part of the work was transferred in 1912 to a new building on the north side of Church Avenue.

The growth was so continuous that a new wing was added to the older building in 1929, which commemorates in its name the thirty years of

service by Mr. E. W. Hamber, a former deputy headmaster, and father of British Columbia's present Lieutenant-Governor, who is also a graduate like thousands of other distinguished Canadians.

The main objective of the school has always been to place emphasis upon the spirit rather than the letter in educational matters, developing and enriching the character of its pupils through a sane balance of spiritual, intellectual and physical training.

Archbishop Matheson was the first St. John's theological graduate, and he eventually became primate of all Canada. He succeeded the most Rev. Robt. Machray, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., as headmaster in 1904, retiring in 1921. His Grace, Archbishop M. M. Harding is Chancellor of St. John's, and Walter Burman, B.A., is headmaster of the college school for boys.

TALK ABOUT AIR TALKS

THE ardor with which the C.B.C. is pursuing its task of improving and extending the Canadian "Talks" schedule is shown by the announcement this week that the Corporation will offer no less than twenty-six talks each week during the quarter which opens tomorrow, so far as evening fixtures are concerned, and a week from tomorrow for the afternoon fixtures.

The famous Sunday Review which has so long and so successfully been done by Dr. H. L. Stewart of Halifax will this year be shared by him with George V. Ferguson, the Winnipeg Journalist, each taking an alternate week. Dr. Stewart opens tomorrow, Mr. Ferguson on October 3. Time 6:30 EST. At 7:30 on Sundays the Corporation will present a discussion on Canadian constitutional problems, carried on each week by a fresh discussion club from a different part of the country. The opening tomorrow is by the Kelsey Club of Winnipeg, well known for a series of discussions last spring on Canadian defence. Half-hour program.

Every weekday evening at 8 EST there will be a fifteen-minute talk

with a different topic each day of the week. Monday will be a survey of trade and industry by the Bureau of Statistics, entitled "Canada's Business." Tuesday will be a talk on the origin of the English language and the principles of diction, by the noted singer, J. Campbell McInnes. Wednesday will be a humorous discussion of the Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, entitled "Laughing With Canada" and consisting in part of comment upon the current output of Canadian humor with examples of the same. Thursday will bring D'Arcy March's talks on the functions and operations of government in Canada, entitled "Democracy at Work." Friday will be vacant except once a month, when the young Canadian writer, Steven Cartwright, now editor of *Current History*, will speak from New York on United States affairs.

A late evening talk at 10:30 is scheduled for several evenings. On Mondays the subject will be "Sport in Canada," handled by leading players and authorities. On Thursdays under the title of "Canadian Portraits" there will be what looks like an exceptionally interesting series of biographical sketches of Canadians whose names rarely appear in the books but whose careers are nevertheless of importance. The first will be on Dr. Tassie, the famous educationist of Galt, and will be delivered by Dr. Cody, President of the University of Toronto.

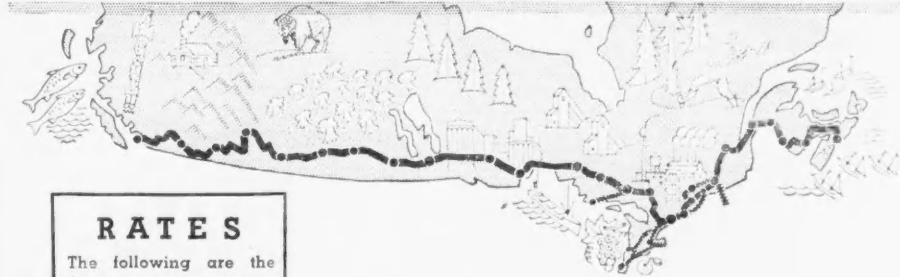
The most distinguished series doubtless will be the one entitled "I Remember," to consist of the reminiscences of prominent Canadians. The opening broadcast in this series will be delivered by the Rt. Hon. Sir George Perley, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.P., on Tuesday, September 28, at 10:30 p.m.

Particulars of the afternoon series, which begins a week later, will appear next week. Practically all of these Talks both afternoon and evening will be available to stations from coast to coast though whether they are put on the air by any particular station will of course depend upon whether the hour is free from commercial business there. The afternoon subjects will range from home decoration to physiology.

An exceptionally interesting network talk will be given tonight at 9:30 EST, by Nicholas Ignatieff, well known to readers of SATURDAY NIGHT, who has just returned from conducting a party of young schoolboys from Eastern Canada on a journey of exploration and adventure in unsurveyed parts of Northern British Columbia.

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Edmonton	- - -	5.25
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Don't take chances by paring corns at home. Corns come back bigger, uglier, more painful than ever, unless removed Root and All. End that corn for good with this new, double-action Blue-Jay method. Pain stops instantly, by removing the pressure. Then the corn lifts out. Root and All in 3 short days. (Exceptionally stubborn cases may require a second application.) Blue-Jay is a tiny, modern, scientific corn plaster, held snugly in place by Wet-Proof adhesive. Try this Blue-Jay method now.



THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

WITH all the time, money, talent and good looks in the world at its disposal Hollywood turns out, as it should, a wonderful piece of entertainment in "Broadway Melody of 1938." The incomparable Eleanor Powell, Buddy Ebsen and George Murphy dance, sometimes singly, sometimes in pairs, sometimes all three together. Sophie ("Red Hot Mama") Tucker booms passionately. Robert Wildhack gives a musing monologue on the art of sneezing. Judy Garland sings and shouts. Binnie Barnes displays among other things, the season's new poured-in silhouette, and Robert Taylor spreads his special nimbus over the entire piece. Altogether there is such a congestion of talent that Robert Benchley and Willie Howard have to be worked in as little more than extras with speaking parts.

Along with it all goes as usual one of those plots that wind and wind—all about a beautiful Southerner (Eleanor Powell) who comes to New York with nothing but her talent and her hopes and a slightly hamstrung

race-horse; and a gallant New York producer (Robert Taylor) who stakes horse and heroine with nothing much to go on himself but promissory notes. There are all the familiar crises, but in the end the clouds break, the horse comes home, the show goes on, love triumphs, contracts pour in and Madame Sophie Tucker, resuming the limelight, chants in her deepest chest-ones about the heartbreak and glory of Broadway. There's an extravagant amount of plot to this year's "Broadway Melody." However I suppose you can't make an omelette, especially an omelette on this scale, without breaking an awful lot of eggs. I sometimes wish though they'd use fresher eggs.

The three principal performers, Eleanor Powell, George Murphy and the lounging Buddy Ebsen are as fine here as they've ever been—it seemed a pity they couldn't just tap their way wonderfully through the film without having to sit about so much wondering how they were going to make ends meet. The dialogue be-

tween Robert Wildhack and Willie Howard is extremely funny, and Sophie Tucker's diaphanous dramatics brave the rather unsteady narrative. The only really regrettable number was Judy Garland's girlish outpourings to Clark Gable's picture, a bit that was not only wildly irrelevant but downright embarrassing. I can't imagine how it got into the picture at all unless Mr. Gable's press agent slipped it into the script while the director was out to lunch.

SONJA HENIE skates so beautifully in "Thin Ice" and the ice ballets and skiing sequences are handled with such high pictorial effect, that nothing else in the film seems of much consequence. The story is the familiar one of the Prince (Tyrone Power) who loves a poor little working girl, to the rejoicing of the populace and the discomfiture of prime ministers and foreign diplomats. They're all very nice about it in the end however and instead of making an international to-do about it, arrange a fine big ice carnival and present the heroine with a sheaf of



BARBARA ROBERTS, young Toronto concert pianist, who will make her musical debut in the Eaton Auditorium, September 28.

—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

gladioli and a pretty pearl necklace. Life, even in international circles, is greatly simplified in the movies.



The design of the 1938 registration plates is exceptionally attractive with Crown and Orange figures on Blue background.

To Save Ontario Motorists Time and Money

1938 Motor Vehicle Permits Are Now Available

DUE to the advance in the new car purchasing season and the fact that increasingly large numbers of used cars and trucks are now purchased at this time of year and following the practice established last year which met with such favourable reception on the part of the motoring public, 1938 Motor Vehicle Permits and Operators' Licenses are being made available in advance of the date of expiration of 1937 permits.

1938 Permits (now available) save the purchaser of a new car or truck the expense of 1937 registration.

They save the purchaser of a used car or truck the fee for transferring the 1937 registration (1938 Permit can be procured without transfer fee).

As indicated in the Budget Address delivered on March 9th of this year, the Government is able to announce a downward revision in the fees for the registration of Motor Vehicles.

PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATION FEES	1937 Fee	1938 Fee
4 cylinders	\$ 7.00	\$ 2.00
6 cylinders, up to and including 28 horse power	12.00	7.00
6 cylinders, over 28 horse power	15.00	10.00
8 cylinders, up to and including 35 horse power	15.00	10.00
8 cylinders, over 35 horse power	20.00	15.00
12 cylinders	30.00	25.00
16 cylinders	40.00	35.00

S.A.E. rating of horse power shall be used

All Commercial Motor Vehicles and Trailers have been reduced 25% from the 1937 rate.

The Fee for the registration of a change of ownership has been reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00.

Fee for the Registration of a Motor Cycle has been reduced from \$3.00 to \$1.00.

CHANGE OF LICENSE YEAR

The Government having decided to change the license year to coincide with its fiscal year, 1938 permits and licenses will be valid to March 31st, 1939.

B. L. Aveston

MINISTER OF HIGHWAYS
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This advance sale of 1938 Motor Vehicle Permits and Operators' Licenses is for **your** convenience.

Secure YOUR License Early!

THE producers of "The Girl Said No" obviously started out with the public-spirited notion of introducing Gilbert and Sullivan to the screen. Apparently they turned over their problem to the script-writers, with results so curious that they are worth going into in detail. There's a girl in the story, a taxi-dancer (Irene Hervey) who is tough, hard and cynical. She chews gum, says "Oh Yeah!" and wears her hair in five horrid little sausages across her forehead. But she's beautiful, and as the hero, a race-track bookie assures her, she has something. By the end of the evening he discovers that what she has is his bankroll. Enraged, he resolves to get it back. So he tells her he is a talent scout and he's going to put her on Broadway if she'll only let him have \$500 to pay for her lessons in diction, vocal, and dramatic art. Very, very gradually she comes to believe in him—there's a lot of plot here that we can skip. So she takes her lessons and soon her voice is low contralto, her diction is pure, even her hair is tastefully rearranged, with a side-part and a low roll, and she is ready for her career. This puts the hero in a spot because he is crazily in love with her by this time, and he has to get her into some sort of show, no matter how terrible, just to prove he's not an absolute heel. Fortunately he discovers some broken-down troupers rehearsing old-fashioned operettas in a basement. So he persuades them to put on a show and give her a part, and he borrows a theatre and papers the house; and just before the police arrive, the show, by a series of miracles turns out to be a hit and everything ends happily. Oh yes, I almost forgot—the broken-down troupers were really old Savoyards and the operetta was by those distinguished collaborators, Gilbert and Sullivan.

AFTER all these years, "Scarface" turned out to be worth waiting for. It has lost nothing to its imitators, which have managed to get by our protected borders largely, one suspects, because they couldn't imitate its vigor, authority and swift and brutal realism. Paul Muni's performance as "Scarface" while rather more broadly drawn than his more recent characterizations, is extraordinarily, sometimes frighteningly vivid and alive. No one seeing this picture can doubt that it represents with a fair degree of accuracy, a phase of yesterday's American history. Just the same it isn't recommended for school children.

COMING EVENTS

ONE of the first, and incidentally one of the more important, musical debuts of the Toronto season is that of the young pianist, Barbara Roberts, in the Eaton Auditorium, Tuesday evening, September 28. Miss Roberts will play the Mendelssohn Prelude and Fugue in E minor, two Chopin Etudes, the ballet music from Schubert's "Rosamunde," two Liszt numbers and a Saint-Saens concerto. The orchestral parts in the concerto will be played by Margaret Brown. Oswald Roberts, cellist, will be the assisting artist.

IT IS THE eighth American tour of the Don Cossacks that will bring that popular and astonishing choir and its diminutive conductor, Serge Jaroff, to Massey Hall on October 7. No choral organization in the world has ever come near the record of this one for continuous popularity on this continent. They are booked for a hundred consecutive concerts, and by the end of the season they will have appeared altogether 34 times in New York, 16 times in Chicago, 12 times in Boston, and ten times each in Toronto, Detroit and several other cities.

THE present week has been dark at the Royal Alexandra, which will resume activity on Monday with "Tovarich" straight from a year's run in New York and with an almost unchanged company. The New York critics were absolutely unanimous about the worth of this comedy, and probably the best summing-up of their opinion was by John Anderson in the *Journal*: "Tovarich is a lovely lark." John Mason Brown, of the *Evening Post*, wrote: "It provides a completely delightful evening of 'pure theatre' as New York has had the chance to enjoy in many a blue moon. It belongs on every theatre-goer's list."

A VERY brilliant cast will be seen in the revival of Ibsen's "A Doll's House" at the Royal Alexandra on October 11. Ruth Gordon, the *Nova*, is an American actress of wide experience, just returned from a successful guest engagement at the Old Vic in London in "The Country Wife." Dennis King, best known by his successes in musical shows such as "The Vagabond King," is really far more important as a legitimate actor, and has had notable roles in "Richard of Bordeaux," "Peter Ibbetson," "Parnell," and "Petticoat Fever." He has played *Helm* before, though in less distinguished company, and regards it as one of the finest roles in drama. Paul Lukas and Sam Jaffe have both abandoned Hollywood for the "human" stage.



GUIOMAR NOVAES, brilliant Brazilian pianist, who will play in the Eaton Auditorium Music Master Series on December 2.



THE TORONTO TRIO who are returning to their home city this month after a very successful summer season at the Banff Springs Hotel. The members of the trio are Louis Crerar, pianist, Cornelius Ysselstyn, 'cellist, and Murray Adaskin, musical director. —Photo by Nicholas Morant.

MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

COOLER weather has brought the public back to the Promenade Symphony concerts, though even on the most trying nights of the past summer the attendance was always well up in four figures. It is probable also that Reginald Stewart, who made his first appearance in three months at the piano last week, proved a better drawing card than the artist previously booked would have been. He was in splendid form and his series of numbers was the main feature of a lengthy program. The audience demanded so much of him that the suite of selections from "Carmen" with which it had been planned to conclude the evening, had to be cut in half.

Mr. Stewart's touch was authoritative and beautiful and his execution brilliant at all times. His selection of numbers was not only tasteful in a rare degree but rich in popular appeal. His first number was his own arrangement of Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D Minor. It was free from over-elaboration and admirable in its clear development of the linear tracery of the original composition, and his interpretation was rich in breadth of style and attention to detail. His touch was tender and limpid in Bach's "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," and happily free from over-sentimentalism. The same graciousness and charm pervaded his rendering of the familiar Gavotte from Gluck's "Iphigene." As pianistic achievements his most important offerings were the Schumann Toccata, opus 7, and Rubinstein's Staccato Etude (given as an extra number). In the latter he reached his highest peak in execution. It was played with an exquisite sense of rhythm, beauty of shading and spontaneous expression. Among his other numbers Brahms' "Lullaby" accompanied by strings was rendered with limpid and appealing delicacy, and he concluded with a dashing performance of Grieger's infectious "Handel in The Strand."

The orchestral portion was marked by the appearance of a new and youthful conductor, Frank Murch, who directed the first movement of

Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony. He is a pupil in conducting of Mr. Stewart, and a member of the staff of Pickering College. Considering that it was the first occasion on which he had wielded the baton in the presence of a vast throng, he showed admirable control. He has a fine vigorous beat and command of detail, and under him the orchestra gave a stirring and expressive performance of this familiar work.

The orchestra was also capital in Dukas' quaint symphonic sketch, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," founded on a very amusing tale which permits of all sorts of humorous instrumental effects. The main theme in which the pestle transformed into a man clumps along, is one of those curious melodies that haunt the memory. It is a work that demands color and vital expression in per-



AT THE ROYAL. Rudolf Forster as Prince Ouratiouff in Gilbert Miller's stage success "Tovarich" which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week beginning September 27.

MITCH SEEN AT A DISTANCE

THE truth of the Biblical assertion that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country has seldom been better exemplified than in the relative moderation of the tributes paid to Mr. Hepburn in his own Province of Ontario as compared with those which he receives from sources in the Province of Quebec. From that interesting periodical, *The Instructor*, edited at Gardenvale, Que., we extract the following excerpts under date of October 1937:

"Fortunate is the nation that has an outstanding man in its public life, and especially when he has risen from the common people, in a way that is open to any boy to rise. Such was the example that Abe Lincoln set and such is the example that Mitch Hepburn is setting. He is the greatest and most inspiring friend of the rising generation. Every youth should have a hero, and 'hitch his wagon to a star.'"

"To not a few, Mitch Hepburn is already a hero. Visitors to Toronto wish to be shown the window of his office in the Parliament Buildings; and tourists drive miles out of their way to get a glimpse of his home on his farm in Elgin County."

"Hepburn is just as entertaining to old and young as was Lincoln and he

is just as exemplary in his private life, just as abstemious in his habits."

"Hepburn does not use alcohol or tobacco in any form. He has never been known to tell a lie, swear or indulge in smutty yarns. Of course, a man of courage never lies. Lying is the trait of a coward. Mitch Hepburn is as fine a replica of Abe Lincoln as the human race has produced, with one exception. Lincoln was very unhappy in his home life. Hepburn is most happy with his wife and little family of two—Peter and Patsy."

AND again from the same issue: "Fortunate is the generation that has the guiding hand of a Jefferson, a Lincoln or a Hepburn. Some readers may consider it a piece of presumption to so classify this young Canadian statesman; but they will feel differently when they have studied his policy on the two great controversial subjects of capital and labor, his policy on education, on electricity, on taxation, debt and interest, and the other major problems that affect the well-being of every home and every person."



AT THE ROYAL. Marta Abba, distinguished star of the New York and Paris stage, who plays the Grand Duchess Tatiana Petrovna in "Tovarich" which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week beginning September 27.

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formance, and these it received both from Mr. Stewart and the orchestra who seemed to be taking real enjoyment from their task. Paul Dukas is now an old man of 72 and was about 32 when he composed this music. He penned many other works, some of which must have been excellent also, but "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" has gone around the world and the rest are hardly known outside France. How different has been the case of his contemporary, the late Claude Debussy, who was but three years his senior. At one time the latter's international fame was almost confined to a single composition, "The Afternoon of a Faun," but now scores of his works are known and his name creeps into almost every program in most musical centres of the world. I suppose it is the difference between genius and talent. Two of Debussy's works were on last week's program. Though the flute was admirable the interpretation of "The Afternoon of a Faun" seemed lacking in sensuous appeal, and the vivid sketch "Fêtes" went much better.

THE TORONTO TRIO

The Toronto Trio has been playing throughout the summer months at the Banff Springs Hotel, with Louis Crerar at the piano, Cornelius Ysselstyn 'cello and Murray Adaskin musical director.

Two of the finest works featured by these musicians this season were the suites for 'cello 1917 and 1918, from the pen of Alexander Voornolen. Ysselstyn, a personal friend of the composer, played these musical triumphs for the first time in Canada. They have been popular pieces with world-famed 'cellists in Europe for some time, however, and Voornolen's symphonic works have been a feature of the Amsterdam Concertgebouw orchestra under the distinguished conductor Mengelberg, former conductor of the New York Philharmonic.

Upon conclusion of their engagement at the Banff Springs Hotel on September 19, the trio will return to Toronto, with Frances James, whose lovely voice and charm has long been a feature attraction of the Canadian Rockies resorts.

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

IN PRAISE OF KINGSTON

"A Corner of Empire: The Old Ontario Strand," by T. R. Glover and D. D. Calvin. Toronto, Macmillan, \$2.50.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THERE are many Kingstons, and we do not mean many different places of the name of Kingston, though of course there are. What we mean is that Kingston, Ont., at the point where Lake Ontario pours its water into the St. Lawrence River, is many cities in one. Most of these cities—the city with ambitions to be the Dominion capital, the city of the wooden ship builders, the city of large-scale river commerce, the military city—are largely of the past; but one of them, the educational city, is of the present and future. Two of them, the old shipbuilding city and the educational city (but with the accent rather on its "grand" period of the days of Grant, Watson, Cappon and Macnaughton), are edify brought together in this odd collaboration, whose union must be sought rather in the ultimate friendship between the older author and the younger, and the impress of one style on the other, than in any systematic effort to make a book.

It is at a strange freak of events that has brought the collaborators together. One of them is Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, England, a world-famous authority on classical life, and also a noted Baptist preacher and the son of a former head of the Baptist Union of Great Britain. By the accident of fate this noted English scholar found his first teaching post at Queen's from 1896 to 1901, the closing years of the Grant régime and by general consent the period of the University's highest distinction. This sojourn brought him into contact with his younger collaborator, a scion of an old Great Lakes shipping and shipbuilding family long settled at Kingston. Mr. Calvin is now an architect in Toronto, and his literary inclinations and abilities are familiar to SATURDAY NIGHT readers through his not infrequent contributions to these columns. The friendship between Dr. Glover and Mr. Calvin family has been a frequent one, the Public Orator's frequent visits to "the old Ontario strand," in the course of which he has spent much time in Toronto and delivered many sermons in Toronto Baptist pulpits; and the common love for Queen's of the two authors has resulted in this book.

It is possible to love Queen's and not to love Kingston, and vice versa, but it must be difficult to do so and be entirely happy. Dr. Glover and Mr. Calvin love both Kingston and Queen's, though not in the way that some Kingstonians and some Queen's men will approve of. "Progress has done little for Kingston," says Dr. Glover; "it owes all to Nature, the U. E. Loyalists, the British taxpayer, and Queen's University." The British taxpayer built the fortifications, possibly building in Ontario those intended by the designers for Kingston, Jamaica, though as to that Dr. Glover is not sure. Queen's made its contribution not so much in buildings, though the old Arts Building will pass, as in men, and Mr. Calvin has compiled a superb collection of anecdotes typical of the legendary John Macnaughton, John Watson and James Capparell, stories which Queen's men will not willingly let die. One of them we regret to see slightly misapplied; it was in the mind of any one Canadian professor which John Macnaughton described as a "muskeg of mediocrity," it was the city of Toronto, but just after it had achieved one of its periodical bursts of notoriety through some piece of official and officious assiduity; in less indignant moments he loved it well.

Mr. Calvin's reminiscence and traditions of the Garden Island ship days are full of color and action, and very freshly written. Dr. Glover is, like any who write these lines, a survivor of an age when it was not considered too leisurely to spend thirty hours on the boat upbound from Montreal to Kingston; "it is something to know the great river from the lake to the sea," he thinks, and we heartily agree. His two chapters on the atmosphere and antiquities of the old limestone city are notable contributions to the prose poetry of Canada.

FILLING UP AMERICA

"The Great Migration," by Edwin C. Guillet. 284 pages, copiously illustrated. Nelson, Toronto, \$4.

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IN THE first sentence of his Preface, Mr. Guillelt amplifies the significance of his title. He says: "History records three great migrations; the Barbarians who swept over Europe and captured Rome; the Mongols under Genghis Khan; and the Atlantic Migration to the New World. Anglo-Saxon colonization made its most spectacular growth between 1770 and 1890, when eleven million people came

THE CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. MCAREE

WE HAVE said more than once what seems to be an obvious thing but is a little more, that the best detective stories are written by the best writers. In other words, the author who has mastered the technique and has written a couple of good books can be counted upon to turn out sound, competent works of this kind, even if they are not brilliant. It is because it is a shocking exception to this rule that we mention "They Found Him Dead," by Georgette Heyer (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.25). Miss Heyer has written some admirable detective stories but here she has produced one of the worst we ever read. She has been so occupied with character delineation and what she inserts as comic relief that she has produced one of the feeblest detective stories ever to come from the pen of

from the British Isles to North America, and this book tells the story of the transition."

Successively Mr. Guillet has stated a fact that has escaped many of us. Very few Canadians (and presumably very few Americans) of the third or fourth generation give much thought to the question of why they happen to be here. Very few of us have asked ourselves a truly important question: the truth that our immediate or not very remote ancestors were participants in the largest migration of the human race yet recorded, or likely to be recorded in future, unless Southern Europe decides to move into South America at the rate of a million a

Yet migration has been the badge of many of our tribe. It did not stop with the mere crossing of the Atlantic. It has been a continuing process on this continent for many decades as the boundaries of settlement were pushed westward to the Pacific. It has flowed southward in the migration of countless Canadians to the United States. The process has gone on before our eyes since the beginning of this century in the filling up of the Canadian West. But these processes all began with the initial crossing of the Atlantic by our forebears.

Mr. Guillett does not attempt to present the complete pageant. In his sub-title he defines the limits of his narrative: "The Atlantic crossing by sailing ship since 1770." It is a phase of our social history on which "Finis" can be written, because immigration to North America by sailing ship ceased several decades ago. But it lasted a century or more that has lasted. It was real in the human sense, not fully realized until Mr. Guillett sat down to write this book. He has performed his task splendidly, with energy and patience in the business of research that are reflected on every page. He is a Canadian but has carried his investigations far afield to include the ports of the United States which absorbed a large part of the human movement he so graphically describes. He is not content with mere statistics and ship movements. He presents the human side of the picture, the desperate conditions at home which promoted hordes of families to face the still more desperate trials of sea-voyage on crowded ships, and the hazards of establishing themselves.

In the earlier decades Death was always a passenger on board the immigrant ships and often his scythe swept widely. But Mr. Guillet does not overlook the brighter side; the happiness of countless migrants when they found themselves really established in lands of promise and opportunity.

For the sake of its illustrations alone this work is worth possessing by anyone interested in the social history of either Canada or the United States; in them the contrast between past and present is vividly brought before us. One does not hesitate to term Mr. Guillet a public benefactor for having conceived and so competently brought this book into being.

"—ALL ITS SONS AWAY"

"The Tide of Time" by Edgar Lee Masters; Farrar and Rinehart-Oxford, Toronto; \$3.00.

BY W. S. MILNE

THIS novel by the author of "The Spoken River Anthology" is like it, on the theme that all was not sweetness and light in an Illinois village during the nineteenth century, and that the verdict of the community in which a man lived was not always in accord with the facts. These facts indeed were stubborn and hard to get at. Motives were twisted, and men were often punished for the best reasons, and were adjudged to have done the best things for reasons that would not bear looking into. The "Anthology" created some stir when it was first published, because it flew in the face of an honorable tradition concerning the probity and high virtues of mid-western pioneer villages, and it was a good deal more satiric, shrewd, and humorous, biting. Its form, that of a series of short epigrams in verse, was admirably compressed and pointed.

pressed and pointed out, however, is a rambling prose development of the same theme, running to two hundred and eighty thousand words, and concentrating mainly on one character. It is not a masterpiece. The writer is concerned with showing that the environment of a small town is not the best for young men or gentlemen, and that these men and gentlemen can do better in such a setting be frustrated and stranded by the tide of time on shoals and mud banks, while the sole greatness that is left, that of character, is unrecognized or deliberately maligned by envious fellow-townsmen. The idea is not particularly new of course, and the Grangerism of the title is in proof thereof, but that in itself would not condemn it. My chief quarrel with this book is its dullness and diffuseness.

ness. These wars enter into the history, and two of them, the Civil War and the Spanish-American, are gone into in painstaking detail. Grant's campaign in particular receives the most elaborately minute treatment, although the hero is not old enough to take part in it. Possibly those who are in the Civil War history and the post-war reconstruction and the military and political disquisition of the best part of the book. My claim is merely to judge of the book as a novel, and as a novel, the book is weakened by these elements.

There are one or two rather lurid episodes of the hero's adolescence, which, one must admit, quicken one's interest for the time being, and there is a rather well-written account of a trial for murder and rape, in which the hero is the counsel for the defense. On the whole, however, Mr. Masters' Leonard Westerfield does not strike one as a "village Hampton," and we can scarcely share the author's concern that circumstances and environment were too much for him.

Masters himself was trained for the Law, and it may be that much of that novel is autobiographical. At any rate, one has the feeling that the writer, now an old man, has a tremendous amount he wants to say about his life, about his native state, about American history and politics, about prohibition, about the war, about Teddy Roosevelt, and about most other things and he wants to get it all in somehow. He is evidently a strong hater, and he has portrayed the objects of his hate so one-sidedly that they are never quite believable. For example, editor Davis and Proctor Phelps are about as real as figures in a rather lurid movie.

One more criticism: Mr. Masters has a most annoying habit of leaving out the comma between a quoted speech and its nominative of address, he continually uses "lay" and "laid" in place of "lie" and "lay," and he tells us that "the grapes of wrath had been treaded." "The Tide of Time" may have value as a "document"; as a novel it will not add to the reputation of the author of "The Spoon River Anthology."

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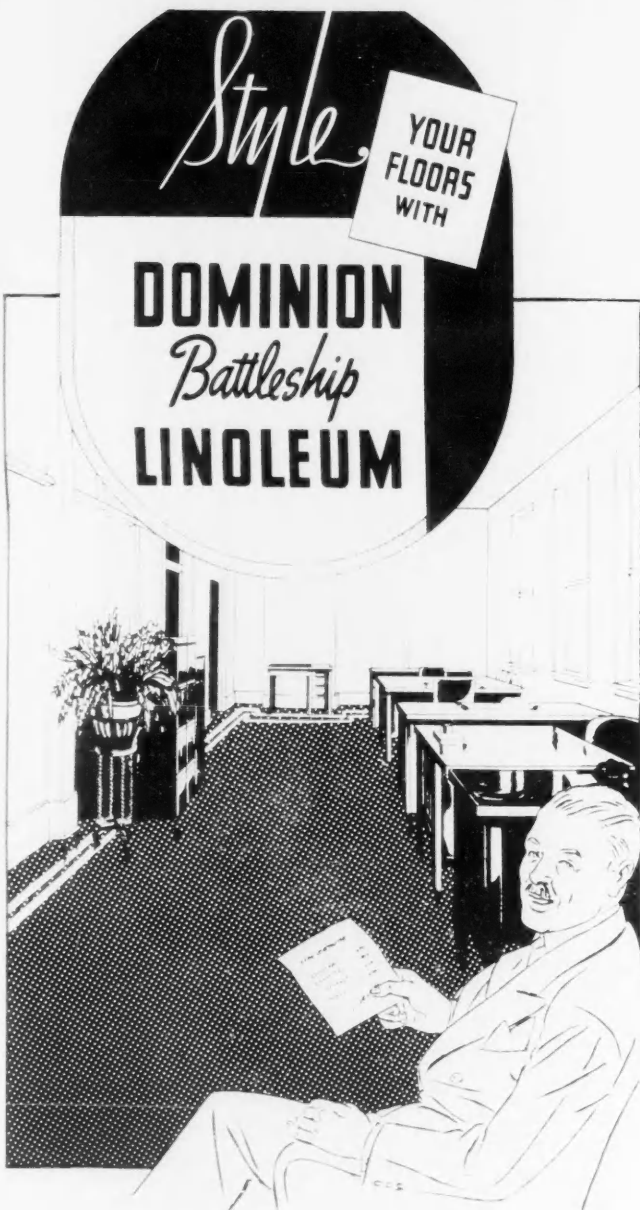
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ART AT 1937 C.N.E.

BY G. CAMPBELL MCINNES

The accompanying review of the picture show at the Canadian National Exhibition, which closed in Toronto recently, may appear to be a little belated to some of our readers. As a matter of fact Mr. Campbell McInnes has been in the Canadian West in the combined interests of Art and Broadcasting, and did not get back in time to do it any earlier. But on the whole we are glad that he did not. We have a deep and abiding love for the "Fair", and we have felt, and have expressed the feeling, that this year's Fair was in many ways immeasurably better than any of its predecessors. But not in the way of the art exhibit. Our feelings about that, ever since the opening day, have been the same as Mr. Campbell McInnes's. But with great self-control we have repressed any expression of them until after the Fair closed, and now we can turn the subject to Mr. McInnes with a clear conscience.

IF MR. CLIVE BELL, the eminent if somewhat unpredictable English art critic, had had to go down to the C.N.E. this year, he would rapidly have reversed his judgment that the French are the greatest painters since the Renaissance Italians. The heirs to the great school of last century are today painting some of the finest work in existence; but as one walked round the Exhibition's art gallery one found oneself, for the most part, back in the days of Bouguereau and Cabanel. This is very sad. For there are many people, among those who visit the city especially for the Exhibition, who rarely have the chance of seeing French art; and they must have returned home with an utterly false impression of the aesthetic achievements of the world's most civilized nation, if not with an inclination to doubt them altogether.

A collection of this type does a grave disservice to the cause of art in its relationship with the public. How magnificent it might have been. How weary, stale flat and unprofitable it actually was. Surely the Paris Exhibition and the New York dealers have not cornered the entire output of the French? Or is the belief still held that those who frequent the art wing are not interested in fine art? With the lesson of the Chicago and Cleveland fairs, that belief should have become antiquated. The public likes what is good, provided it is allowed to see it; but to feed the public on mediocrity is to keep it in ignorance. In the musical field, Mr.

Palmer could give us the great artists for a comparable sum.

BUT even if we write off the French section as a dead loss (a step which it would be foolish to take, as there were a magnificent Friesz, a rich, powerful Van Dongen, some graphic work by Matisse and Segonzac, and half a dozen spirited works by less well known men, such as Ogniss, Brayer and Antrab), the exhibition still showed some improvements over 1936. For one thing, there were fewer exhibits, and they were much better arranged. More attention was given to applied art, and the Canadian section, solidly competent throughout. Indeed, it was this, rather than the French exhibits, which would detain Mr. Bell.

There was little new work, but many of the better pieces from past group and society showings were hung. The usual artists distinguished themselves, and there were one or two interesting departures and fresh voices notably Yvonne McKague's brilliantly sunlit Bermuda patio, Rody Courtice's "Glory Hole," and Kathleen Daly's human and colorful study of Mme. Gagnon, which combines documentary accuracy with vigorous painting and strong feeling. Charles Comfort's ballerina studies italicized at once his extraordinary dexterity, three small Lisners sparkled like jewels from the wall, Cawthra Mulock moved from strength to strength in his wood engravings, and Malcolm Young's chalk drawings have both humor and freshness.

THE Canadian pottery made an impressive showing, particularly that fashioned by Mr. and Mrs. Kjeld Deichmann of New Brunswick. Their work has originality in design and treatment, swift certainty in the working, and a truth to material that contrasts oddly with one or two of the more baroque importations near them. In the sculpture section there were Emanuel Hahn's original designs for the coins which have been brightening our lives, and a pair of alabaster doves, barely disengaged from the stone of which they are part, by Elsie Partridge. Over John Alsen's opulently painted negro madonna and child was a large placard with the inscription "CANADA." To those of us who know this country and Mr. Alsen, it was merely an amusing coincidence. But I cannot help thinking that it would be very confusing to Mr. Bell.

ART FOR THE COUNTRY

BY WALTER J. PHILLIPS, R.C.A.

WHILE the aural arts rejoice the heart of man wherever he may be, through the medium of radio, and while the written word is disseminated almost as freely by means of the postal service, the enjoyment of pictures cannot yet be counted among the amenities of country life. There are books about painting—too many perhaps; and there are reproductions of paintings, even "facsimile" reproductions (although that qualification is a cruel misnomer); but these are but poor substitutes for the real thing. Words are woefully inadequate. "Words are words, and paint is paint," as Reynolds remarked; and "facsimiles" lack size and subtlety and the "smell" of paint. There is no substitute, and so, as the situation is at present, one must go to town to savor paintings; to a city to see them; and to a metropolis to study them.

SPORADIC efforts have been made at intervals to bring art to the people. Extension departments of Universities and Art Galleries have done what they could, subject to their means and understanding, but it was left to the Carnegie Foundation to devise and implement a scheme sufficiently practical and comprehensive as to promise success and continuity. Whether the country man actually appreciated the fact that he was missing something by being deprived of pictures was uncertain; thus the first workout of the project was experimental.

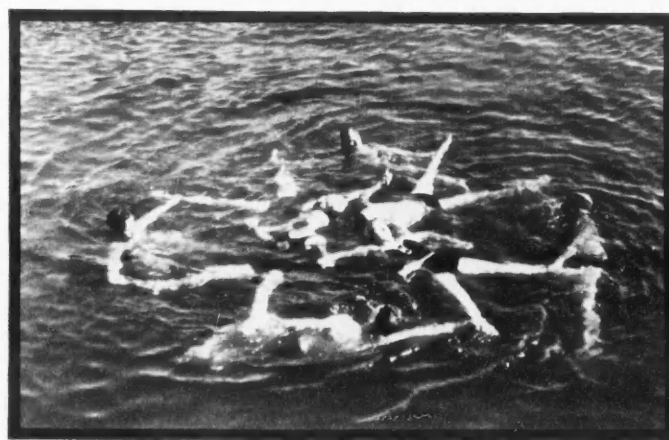
The place selected was Manitoba with Winnipeg as the base of operation. A Fine Arts Committee was appointed, consisting of two representatives each from the University, the Art Gallery Association, and the Museum. This body found in Miss Alice Johansen an executive of real ability. A graduate in Science of McGill University, Miss Johansen studied particular phases of art at the National Gallery, Ottawa, and in other Canadian galleries. Endowed by nature with a lucid faculty for vocal expression, an inspiring presence, and with energy and determination, convinced moreover of the importance of her mission, she has very proper qualifications for her unique profession. It is hard to give it a name. She is a peripatetic lecturer in Fine Arts,

using the term in its most comprehensive sense as embracing all the plastic arts; but deals also with museum matters which have an even wider scope, involving many sciences—zoology and ethnology in particular.

YET the exhibits are of greater moment than the lectures. Miss Johansen has carried with her for the past six months a collection of about forty paintings by Manitoba artists; occasionally a group of Czechoslovakian prints; and a selection of portable objects from the Manitoba Museum. All these things she describes and explains to rural communities. Many of the visitors see paintings for the first time, and handle relics of the past—firesticks, quill embroidery and what not—which they had only read about before.

Miss Johansen arranges trips to a number of towns in the same district, not too far apart, that is, to visit within a period of two weeks. Her exhibitions and lectures are advertised by some local organization—a Women's Club, the Board of Trade, or perhaps the School Board. On her arrival the pictures are hung on the walls of a school-room or a hall, and the little museum is arranged on tables. Sometimes there are too many willing assistants. As soon as possible the public is admitted, and subsequently there are talks for children, and more sophisticated lectures for adults. After two, three or four days the show is packed up and despatched by bus or train to the next town where the same routine repeats. Alternating fortnights are spent in Winnipeg, re-figuring, reorganizing, lecturing.

THE experimental six months is up. There is no possible doubt in the opinion of the committee as to the importance and popularity of the project. Country communities do crave the opportunity of seeing and knowing pictures. In some villages the attendance at Miss Johansen's exhibitions has been double that of the population. The anomaly is explained by the fact that "people come" in from farms. Everywhere the interest shown has been astonishing. So many requests were received from country points that it was possible to satisfy barely half of them.



TO MUSIC. A regatta set to music was a feature of Camp Franklin on Georgian Bay this year. The ornamental swimming figures, one of which is depicted herewith, were under the direction of Helen R. Hobbs, B.A., D.P.E.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE « TRAVEL « FASHION « HOMES « LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 25, 1937

TWEEDSMUIR VISITS INDUSTRIAL SUB-ARCTIC



"DOWN NORTH" for 1,700 miles. Top Left: Vice-regal party at Eldorado consists of P. J. Ryan, assistant mine manager; Hugh Spence, Department of Mines, Ottawa; R. H. G. Bonnycastle, Hudson's Bay Company; Harry Snyder, prominent Montreal sportsman, host to His Excellency; Lt. S. G. Rivers-Smith, R.N., A.D.C.; His Excellency; Mrs. Snyder; E. J. Walli, mine manager; Miss Claudine Macdonnell, of N.B.C., and Guy Rhodes, of Canadian Press.

Centre Left: The sub-Arctic equivalent of a state dinner, at Eldorado.

Centre Right: Eskimos at Coppermine, within the Arctic Circle.



THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE



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YOU'LL ALWAYS BE SMART IN VIYELLA . . . and the exciting features of the new fall dresses are the gay Scottish tartans and the "corseted look," which demands a material that retains its lines. Because Viyella tailors smoothly, gracefully, and never "sits out" in the back, it is the selection superb.

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THE birds fly South in squadrons; daylight saving falls; the heat humidity bromide gives place to nothing like an open fire; the Fall Fashion Shows are staged. Autumn is here.

If several thousand Canadian women don't know a whole lot about the current mode this week, the fault cannot be laid on the doorstep or either of the big Toronto shops. Twice a day for five days Simpson's and The T. Eaton Co. have presented dramatic displays of the smartest clothes in the world for fashionable women in the coming season. Mannequins have swayed down runways to soft music, decked out in silks, satins, laces, brocades and furs that might easily, but fortunately do not, make revolutionists of us all. The sort of luxurious trappings of the elite that were a factor in the French Revolution curiously enough seem to have a steadying effect on the minds of this country and generation. Everything must be going along nicely if there are so many beautiful things about, seems the general attitude. We hope it's sound.

FIRST let us look at the mannequins—those almost fantastically lovely creatures whose life work is playing up beautiful clothes. There is no doubt at all a change is coming, indeed it has come, over the models. They are fatter. It seems a fearful word to connect with anything so sweet, so lithe, but there it is—some of the best models are definitely big girls now, like sister Mary. They even look definitely healthy. There is weight about their lovely shoulders, a new depth to their bosoms, a new roundness to their derrieres. That lyrical swoop from shoulder to wrist, and from hip to knee, of course, remains unmarred, and a "hungry" diaphragm and a small round waist are still part and parcel of their charm. The handsome big girl who won a recent beauty competition and the title of "Miss Toronto" was included in the line up of mannequins at Eaton's show and held her own nicely against all comers although she admits quite frankly to being in the 120-lbs.-and-over class. Page-boy coiffures breaking into curls on the temple centre partings curling up high in sculptural ringlets, and smooth heads breaking into curls at the neck are the thing. Blondes, we thought were definitely yielding first place to brunettes—but there are so many gradations achieved by the new rinses, no hair is uninterestingly colored. Make ups are less theatrical—eye shadow and mascara more ubiquitous but far, far more discreet than ever before.

But to get on to the clothes. Simpson's Arcadian Court, is, of course, a superb setting for a show of this type, with the added advantage of its silver balcony from which men can view the affair without feeling conspicuous or causing each other embarrassment. The cloth coats here, we thought very fine—trimmed lavishly but never overpowering with beautiful furs. Marcel Roche's rose-red coat trimmed with black Persian lamb worn over its austere black dress with red-stitched belt and pocket-handies. . . . Milgrim's black coat with tight little collar and curious band of brown fur mink we supposed across under the chin to each shoulder and curving down over the chest to whirl into pockets were both winners. Coats, with grey or black Persian lamb sleeves and trick collars with a Persian bolero, with narrow vertical bars of Persian, were all good. A beautiful fair girl looked ravishing in a furless black coat with two perfect silver foxes making a colossal muff. The hats that went with the coats were fur, or fur-trimmed, and quite enchanting. The mythical French Marianne type of headgear, Cosack hats, skull caps with upward and forward brims—all honeys. Molyneux's turned back black felt brimmed hat the whole brim agleam with black sequins, and Lily Dache's



AN ORIGINAL BY MOLYNEUX.
Dinner suit in outstanding silhouette of the Paris openings. Black cloth sheath skirt and coat with zippered opening; short sleeved bodice of gilt sequins. The black felt hat is by Schiaparelli. The T. Eaton Co. Ltd.

grand sombrero in black felt with its pointed crown entirely appliqued with gold kid scrolls that came through to grip the forehead, were also here. You'll see them pictured in Vogue and Harpers.

WE MUST pause to congratulate Simpson's on their models' foot-wear—perfectly beautiful shoes expressly chosen by Someone Who Knew, to accompany each costume. And on the fact that every mannequin wore her gloves instead of carrying them as a defense against fidgets.

THE FALL MODE

MARIE CLAIRE this week, on this page, depicts her popular column to a review of two of the most important Fashion Shows of the past week. Her authoritative comment on the new styles will prove of particular interest to smart women everywhere. In an early issue SATURDAY NIGHT will further illustrate and describe the new and exciting clothes, based as usual on the designs of the famous Paris couturiers, which will be worn in Canada this Fall and Winter.

or a tribute to the glove idea, as is all too usual at Fashion Shows. Women don't carry gloves. They wear them or put them down somewhere, or so it seems to us.

Dinner suits and restaurant gowns were much in evidence here as at all the Paris openings. It seems a pity there aren't more places in Toronto to wear these lovely garments that take a hat and usually a veil with such grace. The skirts are long and narrow, the majority of the jackets of the bolero persuasion and sequins the usual trimming, or the material of the bodice underneath. Black velvet, black cloth and black crepe, silver or gold lamé are the materials that make them. Mainbocher's black one with a great sequin bird's Paradise in peacock colors on the chest and a flaming peplum jacket over a long slim skirt was one of the beauties of this show.

The evening clothes included Alix's beautiful "marbled" ciel blue satin, elaborately shirred over the bosom and into a butterfly bustle behind; Lanvin's priceless circular skirted black taffeta with open scrolled bodice worn with a sequin trimmed veil on a wired halo; Maggy Rouff's ash blue crepe with its exquisite lavender twist of fabric extending from round the neck in curves over the breast and around the hips, making a low crushed moen-age line and extending into great scarf ends in front; and grand velvets, lamés, and sequin gowns.

Short fox coats and some gorgeous full length velvet evening wraps—one with great green and gold sequin pockets, another with a wide red and gold belt and collar Royal ermine and white caracul wraps left the audience limp with admiration. And these only touch the fringe of the affair.

AGAINST floodlit Autumn reds and pale golds. The T. Eaton Co.'s models posed before taking the runway in their stride.

Sports clothes led off some particularly nice knitwear from Vienna, and the inevitable riding model never looking better than in a shaggy fawn tweed raglan over her fawn and brown jacket and breeches with a brown hard hat. Fur-trimmed and plain three-piece suits followed, the ideal one proving to be a black untrimmed coat worn with separate furs, under which appeared a dressy suit with waist-length jacket, high shouldered and long sleeved, under which again a silver lamé top to the high waisted skirt made a perfect dinner dress.

Coats displayed Paris' penchant for Persian lamb, beaver, and mink on black Alix's front swing made a black tubby wave coat with four vertical bands of lamb, a leather belt and square open cuff, worn with a Revolutionary antelope hat with a chin strap, a perfect knockout. Black was strongly accented all through this showing. Mushroom beige looked lovely in a fine English wool coat worn over a sleek matching dress with tricky neckline and grand twisted and braided belt. Suits included Lucille Paray's checkerboard Persian

lamb trimming the front and edges of a black flared jacket with a slim skirt, and Paquin's fuchsia combination in duvetyn—a rose-red coat collared with an immense amount of silver fox and tied in a huge loop on one hip, a slim skirt of fuchsia purple and attached top of the same color in crepe.

A skunk collarless bolero was worn over a flame colored cloth skirt, a red fox box jacket with black—these short bulky fur jackets may not be worth a hoot for comfort in this climate, but they're Fashion's pets. In silver fox they are very grand indeed if a bit absurd. All have wide sleeves and no collar.

Hats—always carefully displayed in this big show, included Schiaparelli's "1900" in velvet with its up-swing brim folded over and under, "swunderful" how soon one gets used to it and only feels "how smart that is," instead of "how simply wild"—Marthe's high front projecting beret in black felt with pale green twisted through its flares. Mado's bicorne with Chantilly veil, Lanvin's ice-cube toque moulded just like that, in sapphire blue velvet, and Agnes' gorgeous swaggy antelope felt—mannish lines with amazing allure in the new autumn called "Chow." It has a chin strap which needn't keep you awake o' nights since most copies will dispense with it.

THE day clothes here were slick. Maggy Rouff's marvellous pottery-blue velvet dress with draping across the body, full sleeves short on the wrist, and a high boned neckline, right up under the ears! Black velvet with *Pointe de Venise* lace Eton collar and diamond cut-out chest, black crepe with the much talked of dash of bright contrast in a brilliant blue candy-box ribbon line at the V neck and bow on the chest—Molyneux's beautiful austere black dress with plain round neck and long sleeves and graduated braiding down to about six inches wide, around its tubular skirt.

But ah, the evening clothes! Vionnet's flame crepe Elizabeth, with all her old Greek art in its tied drapery that covers the shoulders, crosses under the breast, and flows in great sash-like trains down the back. Dresses in the newest of new blues, lighter than peacock, darker than turquoise. Molyneux's perfect black velvet with its deep square décolletage, back and front, sheathlike skirt, and semi-circular panels from either hip giving the whole thing a flow and movement that is superb. Coral velvet twists under the shoulder straps behind. The rest utter darkness. Norman Hartnell's Victorian white satin with basque bodice and topped by a frill of blue-velvet Chantilly, not a hint of a shoulder strap, and a skirt like a tent, trimmed with a band of blue ribbon under a frill of Chantilly, the ribbon coming through in a great *choeur* at one side of the skirt, was worn by a rather embarrassed model. The King is said to have gone through the Victorian picture galleries with Queen Elizabeth and pointed out his favorite style tricks, which she in turn passed on to Mr. Hartnell.

Molyneux's black ruched net—there must be several miles of material in it, is a wonderful dress—but from our present point of view the most lovely thing in the show was the Jane original called "Mona Lisa"—a marvellously draped *robe de style* that Leonardo himself might have designed for his lovely lady. It is a bewildering shade of very dim blue-green—the square bodice heavily shirred, with full heavy hanging sleeves that suddenly go narrow, a moen-age line from bust to hip where the skirt swings heavily shirred. A Florentine gold girdle, and a band of gold on her head gave the model a charm that frankly, we thought, had died with da Vinci. Oh, what a dress!

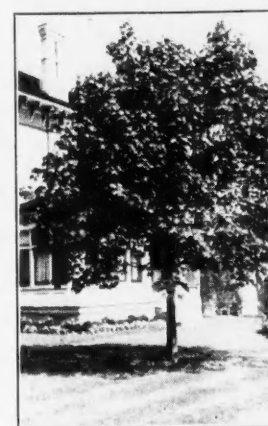
When a fabulous Russian ermine evening wrap with cape sleeves and a full scalloped hem finally clothed the model to the back of her heels, the stout lady behind us was reduced to pulp. "That's pretty, isn't it?" she said to her companion.



ORIGINAL BY NORMAN HARTNELL of London. Evening dress inspired by Victorian portraits in the Gallery at Buckingham Palace. (Norman Hartnell lately enjoyed a tour of these Royal Galleries under the personal conduct of Her Majesty the Queen.) Dress is of white slipper satin, the wide skirt banded with carbon blue lace over Victoria blue satin. The T. Eaton Co. Ltd.



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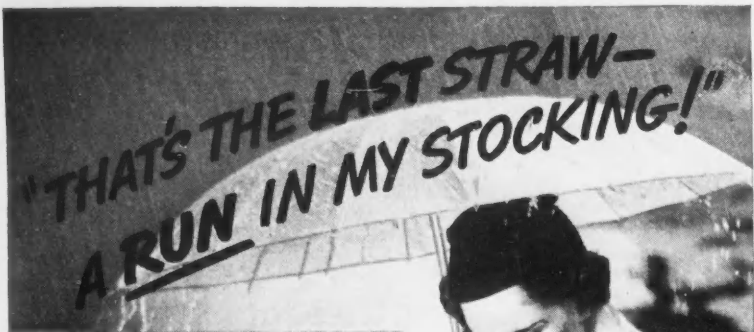
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HERE IS AN INTERESTING new color-scheme—copper, gold and green. The wallpaper is of beige, striped in copper, and the rug is copper. A green block design patterns the natural homespun draperies; and the upholstery is in either green or gold. Decorated by F. B. Clarke, Home Furnishing Service, The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.

BUILDING FOR FUTURE

BY WALTER KING

THERE is only one thing that pays, whether in home-building or home-modernization, and that is quality—quality in materials, quality in workmanship. Which simply points to the virtue of building for the future; a future safeguarded, as far as is humanly possible, against annoying and expensive changes. Careful planning and careful buying both are essential if householders are to have the luxury of trouble-free minds for years and years to come.

Careful planning in itself will be a definite guarantee against too hasty decisions affecting the future satisfaction or dissatisfaction of any choice, and careful buying will be the final factor in assuring a lasting satisfaction. Suppose, then, that we use the planning as a logical entering wedge for the eventual buying, and let us assume that a new bathroom is under contemplation, either in an existing or a projected house.

First of all, the location is particularly important if that bathroom is to serve more than one bedroom; for, in that event, it should be equally ready of access from each of the bedrooms. Its daylight outside lighting, with relation to the maintenance of due privacy, also should be considered—and that is where the advantage of a window equipped with a Venetian blind comes into play. For, with a Venetian blind, any window, however publicly non-revealing, yet with no minimizing of air and light.

A bathroom—as the most intimate of all rooms—offers an exceptional opportunity for the development of a highly personalized color-scheme. Nowadays, the dominant color can be set by the fixtures; for leading manufacturers are presenting fixtures in some really exquisite colorings—green, blue, coral, rose, red, ivory, yellow, orchid, tan—in addition to a shimmering black which is welcomed by sophisticates.

DEEP down, everybody has a yearning for colorful surroundings, yet many people hesitate to give expression to it. There are, for instance, many of our householders who apparently have an idea that they would like of colored bathroom fixtures. Do they tire of their colorful furniture and replace it yearly? In the average household that would be out of the question; and, besides, the furniture can be given a new setting—an interesting new effect by a comparatively small outlay for fresh wall-decoration, or even by a change in draperies.

There's the very thing to do with colored bathroom fixtures. Change the effect from time to time by redecorating the walls and ceiling, and by occasionally changing the window-treatment and shower-curtains. Even with a rotation of towels and bathmats, interesting changes in effect can be made.

Possibly it is because modern plumbing fixtures are so beautiful in appearance that the average householder installing a new bathroom or modernizing an old bathroom does not check up sufficiently on certain details which, nevertheless, have much to do with its permanent peace of mind. It's all very well to select an attractive looking plumbing fixture—but a thought should be given to the quality of the fittings on that fixture; the valves, the faucets, the drain, the overflow, the shower-head.

BUT, there's also the hidden equipment to consider—the piping system! That, too, must be dependable if a bathroom is to give permanent satisfaction. And here it is that the value of non-corrosive metals comes to the fore.

First of all, the cost of labor always is an important item when plumbing is being replaced, installed or modernized; and labor is apt to be especially costly in the case of a replacement of hidden pipes. Furthermore, the cost of labor is equal whether the equipment itself be good or bad, and why pay out money for high-class workmanship wasted on poor materials? By all odds, the best plan is to install a rustproof piping system at the very outset, using either brass pipes or copper tubing, according to the householder's budget. While the initial cost of these materials will exceed the cost

of ordinary corrosive pipe, that will be more than taken care of over a period of years by the lowering in maintenance charges and the absence of expenditure on replacements.

Apart from that, however, the non-corrosive piping system—supplemented by a hot-water storage tank of a rustless metal, such as copper—guards for all time the menace of rusty water, than which there can be no greater source of annoyance in a home. Rust is not only annoying when it shows up in the water, but it is definitely destructive to the pipes—and inevitably it causes leaks! And leaks, unhappily, can wreak havoc in no time at all on prized household possessions, as well as on walls, floors and ceilings. And that, surely, is something to avoid—something which, fortunately, can be avoided by careful planning and careful buying!

ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

NOW we know something of the feelings of All Baba when he stumbled on the treasure trove of precious jewels and metals. The only "Open Sesame" we used to gain admittance was "Up, please," and the elevator whisked us up to two floors of the Royal York Hotel that had been transformed by the Canadian Jewellers' Association into an Occidental version of an Oriental bazaar, "The Street of the Silversmiths."—of the Lampmakers."—of the Clock-makers, and many other crafts, were names that might have been given to the hotel corridors off which the manufacturers of these articles were displaying their wares to what is known as "the trade."

In one exhibit we had the thrill of holding a pearl value \$50,000 in our own lily-white hand, and of seeing this bit of concentrated wealth handed about from hand to hand as casually as a piece of tapoca. Pearl necklaces (real ones) were tossed together in heaps like fifteen-cent store imitations. It was all delightfully casual and jolly, but somewhat unattractive, especially when one caught the eye of the police guard. It suddenly occurred to us that plots of all the detective stories we had ever read were based on the missing pearl (or pearls). Lights out, a bloodcurdling scream, lights on, pearl missing. That sort of thing. Disturbing visions plagued us of the pearl being discovered on us, the Innocent Victim. Our thoughts were too demoralizing. We looked guilty. What is more, we felt guilty. So we hastily departed, the gaze of the policeman following us, with as much dignity as possible under the circumstances.

AMONG the exhibits of silverware we found many designs familiar to all of us, as well as a number of new ones. Of the latter, "Coronation" by Community is one of the most charming. The motif is one copied from a mirror frame fashioned by the master goldsmith, Cellini, and on the flatware it is placed at the top of the handle. The same motif is repeated in an applied mount around the rim of a tea service. The theme is carried on into a handsome china dinner service, where it appears in a band of that shade of ash-pink seen in Spode. A medallion of the design centers the plates.

The same company also has knife, fork and spoon sets called "The Food Master," for young children just beginning to cope with the intricacies of these utensils. Designed by a leading child training authority, the fork is straight with blunt tines, the bowl of the spoon is wide and comparatively shallow, and handles are quite long so that chubby hands can grasp them easily.

A silver design of 1847 Rogers, called "First Love," has a timeless

quality that should make it fit most happily into any period. The pattern is concentrated up at the top of the handles and curves up at either side, leaving a plain surface in the centre into which a monogram fits nicely. The shank is decorated with a shell, part of the design. The motif is repeated in etching on the bowls and tines of the serving pieces.

SHOULD some public-spirited individual decide to offer a prize for the next plant name, we have several entries up our sleeve. We offer for your consideration, or derision, the names of such perennials popularly known as Wormwood, Bugbane, Goat's Rue. In fastening these dreadful names on certain garden favorites, our forefathers—or mothers—may have set out to prove the truth of Master William Shakespeare's classic that "A rose by any other name—" etc., etc. We vastly prefer to think of Wormwood by its somewhat forbidding botanical name, Artemisia, or even as Old Woman, when looking upon its silvery-white foliage. And the great sprays of white and blue flowers of Goat's Rue take on new beauty when known as Galega. On the other hand, give the ancestors their due; they were not lacking in imagination or feeling for dulcet syllables when they gave some of the colorful tenants of their gardens the names by which they are known today; when they called the feathery flowered Astilbe, Meadow Sweet; Eryngium, Sea Holly. And surely the sweetness and beauty of those we know as Sweet William, peony, iris, mallow, anemone, columbine, Canterbury Bell, delphinium, bleeding heart, gaillardia, baby's breath, day lily, bergamot and forget-me-not, are intensified because their syllables pass so lightly or trippingly across the tongue.

RAIN, frost, snow, they're coming, cure as fate! It's high time, then, for householders to prepare for all these onslaughts of nature which come with fall and winter. Walks and driveways should be put into perfect order without delay, whether by replacement or repair, as a preventative of accidents, as well as an improvement in the appearance of the home. Cement here enters the picture; for it is a thoroughly dependable and long-lasting material for either driveways or walks.

Home-gardeners have another very logical use for cement at this season of the year. In many cases, the glory of the garden has departed by now, so that improvements can be undertaken with real advantage actually as a start on next year's gardening! Perhaps you've wanted a small lily pool, a larger reflecting pool or a swimming pool. Any of these created economically and permanently by the aid of cement, will prove an unending source of pleasure in years to come.

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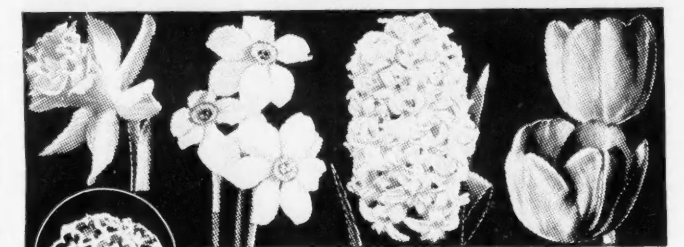
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For full list, description and advice, consult our catalogue. Copy mailed free on request.

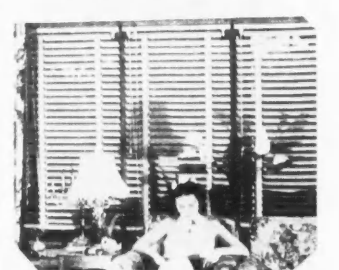
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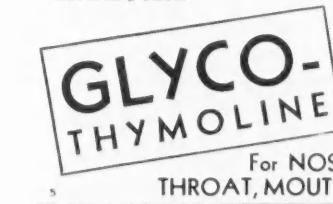
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Just eat two tablespoons daily, either as a cereal with milk or cream, or in cooked dishes. Three times daily in severe cases. You'll find this food far better than habit-forming pills and drugs. ALL-BRAN is sold by all grocers. Made by Kellogg in London.

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GLYCO - THYMOLINE, used and prescribed for 36 years as a gargle or mouth wash, neutralizes acidity, refreshes the mouth, stops irritation in inflamed mucous membranes, and checks colds.

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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

ON a cross country tramp last week end it was my privilege to walk around two sides of a five acre field of ripe tomatoes. There are two schools of thought, I believe, among tomato growers, the stakers and the non-stakers. This field belonged to a non-staker, and the rusty looking plants with their delectable colored harvest sprawled all over the ground. From the several million tomatoes my companion and I felt two could be spared, and the rest of the walk was complicated by tomato purée appearing unexpectedly on the brim of the hat, the seat of the trousers, and various portions of the coiffure. A large ripe tomato eaten *au naturel* is a very pervasive fruit. "What a horrid field to land in from an aeroplane," said my companion thoughtfully.

Tomatoes originally came from Peru and if you are really keen to assemble further exciting information like that about them, I must ask you to use your own encyclopaedia. It just happened that the volume SUB to TOM which I turned up in mine also contained "Tapestries" and "Tapestries" both of which I found more entertaining reading than tomatoes, for which I find my passion is more gastronomical than intellectual. But I'm glad that if Tomatoes did originate in Peru they had the sense to move north and to the man or woman who accompanied them on that journey I take off my hat.

To vary your use of the love-apple of history, I offer the following recipe which will mildly surprise, though not, I hope, antagonize your family when you present it worked out for luncheon.

TOMATO SAUSAGES

Blanch, skin and remove core from six to eight ripe tomatoes and squeeze out the juice and seeds. Add half a cup of minced ham, a little minced onion, the finely broken crumbs of one stale roll dipped in milk and then squeezed, a few drops of tarragon vinegar, salt, pepper, and the yolk of an egg to bind it all.

Shape this mixture into small sausages, dip them into beaten egg and roll them in finely sifted crumbs to which you have added grated cheese.

Fry them in hot fat till crisp and brown and serve garnished with parsley and strips of bacon rolled up and cooked till crisp under the oven grill.

A good first course luncheon dish is made of mashed potatoes and ripe tomatoes with eggs.

Peel and cook the chopped and well-drained tomatoes in plenty of butter, with a little chopped onion. Add mashed potatoes and build the well seasoned mixture into a pyramid on a fireproof dish. With a tablespoon, indent the pyramid at intervals and break an egg into each depression. Sprinkle the whole with grated cheese and brown in the oven until the eggs are set. Sausages grilled and served about this make it a main course dish with everything you need.

Corn on the cob is getting a bit tricky to risk served en cob—but with tomatoes it makes a swell au gratin dish in the style of macaroni à l'italienne.

Strip the corn from the cob with a sharp knife and drop it into boiling salted water and boil it for seven minutes. Strain it, put in a bake dish a layer of corn sprinkled generously with salt and pepper and dotted with butter, and sprinkled with grated cheese, then a layer of peeled chopped tomato drained and cooked for a few moments in butter first, as above, with just a dash of sugar on the layer, repeat the corn, then the tomato, and top with cheese well salted and peppered, and brown in the oven.

I inherited this tomato butter recipe which seems to have given general family satisfaction for years, though I wish Grandma had told me before she left just why it's called "butter." It is thick, spicy and dark and uses up quite a lot of lovely ripe tomatoes.

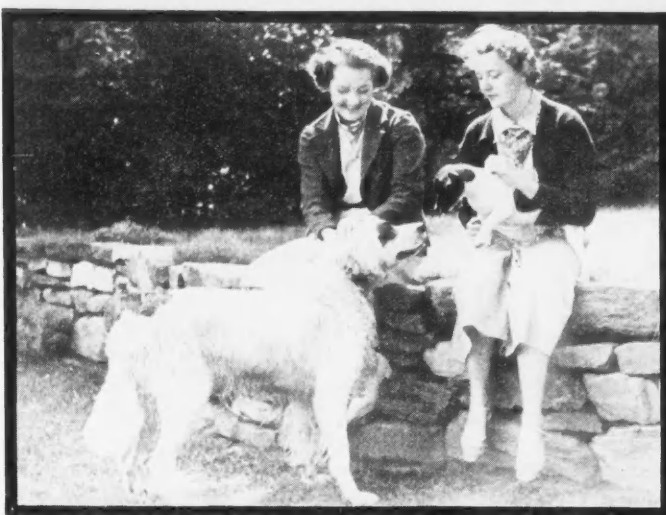
TOMATO BUTTER

To lbs. ripe tomatoes (weighed after peeling and coring).

Soak these over night in enough malt vinegar to cover.

Next day make a syrup of 1 quart of fresh malt vinegar, 2 lbs. white sugar, 1/4 teaspoon red (cayenne) pepper, 1 tablespoon ground cloves and 1 of Cinnamon, and 1 of whole Allspice tied in a bag and 1 tablespoon of salt.

When the syrup has boiled, skim the tomatoes out of the vinegar and put in the syrup and boil slowly from 2 to 3 hours.



AT SOUTHAMPTON—Nancy Baker and Kathleen Baker, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Baker, of Toronto. Both have been at school abroad.

—Photograph by John S. Steele.

This is used to cheer up shepherd's pie, and cold meats, to give sandwiches an extra kick occasionally, and is mighty good with certain kinds of fish. The Chutney recipe that follows can be used the same way but is of course specially good with curries. Major Gray's old reliable may be made of mangoes, and better, or it may not, but this is a whale of a lot more economical.

CHUTNEY

- 12 sour apples
- 12 ripe tomatoes
- 3 strong onions
- 1 lb. chopped seeded, or seedless raisins
- 1 lb. brown sugar
- 1/4 lb. mustard
- 1 oz. ground cloves
- 2 tablespoons salt
- small bag of mixed whole spices
- 3 pints white wine vinegar

Put the peeled apples through the mincer, (other people say grate them but I'm a Golden Rule gal, so I am). Chop the tomatoes fine, mix

all together and cook to a pulp, then put through a colander, reheat, and seal while hot. The amount of mustard must really be adjusted to your own palate—this is the recipe, but better add it gradually if you aren't a mustard hound.

With which I say a glad, if temporary, farewell to the early export of Peru.

TRAVELERS

Major General Sir Eugene and Lady Fiset and their daughter, Miss Renee Fiset, of Rimouski, Que., have left on a motor tour of the United States.

Miss Mariota Spielman, who left Montreal in May to visit in England and on the Continent, has arrived in Montreal.

Mrs. Richard Leach, who spent the summer with her mother, Mrs. Thomas F. How, at Metis Beach, has returned to Winnipeg.

Mrs. William Prentice and her daughter, Miss Mona Prentice and Mrs. Arnold Wainwright, have re-



turned to Montreal from their cottage at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, where they spent ten weeks.

Sir Henry Drayton and his daughter, Mrs. Robert Messervy, have returned to Toronto after spending a fortnight at Halifax.

Mrs. Anson McKim, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Mostyn Lewis, has left Montreal by motor for her cottage at Kennebunkport, Me., where she will remain until the end of the month.

Mrs. Barrett Dewar has returned from Metis, Que., where she was the guest of Mrs. W. de M. Marier, of

Montreal, and St. Patrick's, where she spent some time with her sister, Mrs. Lansing Lewis, and her niece, Mrs. Herbert Symington, of Montreal.

Mrs. Eric Phillips has returned to her home in Oshawa after being in Winnipeg for the Canadian ladies' golf championship games.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bradshaw and their family have returned to Toronto after spending the summer at their place at Eastbourne.

The Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy has returned to Montreal from St. Andrews-by-the-Sea and has taken up her residence at 6 Richelieu Place.

It's on the Ice

The age-old search of our ancestors for a beverage that would be both stimulating and healthful (and how the problem was finally solved) is here briefly recorded.

MAN has been thirsty ever since he crawled out of the sea. He has invented, some estimate, about 20,000 different styles of beverages to quench his thirst. His chief trouble, apparently, has been to find a drink that would make him both happy and healthy.

When he first guzzled goat's milk from a gourd, there was revelry in the caves. Several eons later his amazing brain got wise to citrus juices. By some intellectual miracle, he has finally discovered Heinz Tomato Juice.

The most refreshing and wholesome drink of all—and certainly one of the most popular of the famous 57 Varieties—is on the ice at last!

This is no reflection on man—who has had many other things to think about beside the creation of tasty things to drink. But it pleases the House of Heinz that so many millions of folk now find extra relish and refreshment in the kind of tomato juice we pack.

People realize that this princely Heinz pick-me-up, served chilled at breakfast-time, refreshes and invigorates like (what shall we say?) sparkling spring water on the Sahara!

Around noon, too, after a smoky conference on politics or business metaphysics, it resuscitates like the memory of deer tracks on frosty snow. And at twilight, served cocktail-style, it sets you a-drumming for your favourite dinner dish!

Why? Because this colourful, pure, appetizing juice is pressed from tomatoes Heinz has spent years crossbreeding for superlative flavour—ruddy fellows, bursting with food elements that select soils and August's good sun transmit to this pedigreed fruit. Drink heartily of nectar that tastes more divine than a boyhood tomato fresh off the vine!



You'd never imagine that the monocled gentleman at the left was a snob. He isn't, really. He simply can't help but delight in the fact that he's the sunnier son of the richest strain of super-tomatoes in the world. His breeding, by Heinz experts, goes back a quarter-of-a-century, genealogically unique for tomatoes, and so he is the aristocrat of his kind.

The tins you see "chilling on the grids" above, each hold 26 sparkling ounces of the most refreshing and invigorating juice ever pressed and packed for the (deliciously of thirst!) Pour the cool, ruddy goodness of a tin into your favourite glass. Sift Nature's autumnal bouquet—delicious. And drain to the lees. The inimitable Heinz flavour will enchant your palate.



MRS. WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS, nee Marguerite Belliveau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien J. Belliveau, of Shediac, N.B., who was recently married in New York City to Mr. William L. Clements of the Royal Canadian Air Force, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. M. Clements, of North Devon, Fredericton, N.B. Mr. and Mrs. Clements will reside in Ottawa.



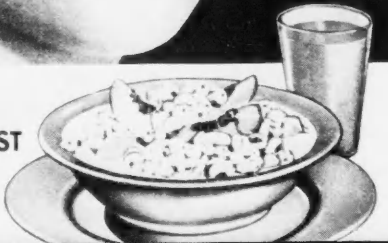
Star of "WEE WILLIE WINKIE" A 20th Century Fox Picture

SHIRLEY TEMPLE says...

Goody! Quaker Puffed Wheat and peaches for breakfast!

The COOLING BREAKFAST for HOT WEATHER

QUAKER PUFFED WHEAT



ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for many entertainments honoring the debutantes of 1937-38, and plans are afoot for scores of others to make this one of the gayest and most memorable debutante seasons in several years. The list as it stands at present is extensive and, with several other debuts yet to be announced, it is anticipated the number of those coming out in Toronto will be the largest in some seasons.

The Committee of the West End Creche Charity Ball is especially anxious to complete its list of debutantes at as early a date as possible before the ball, which takes place on Friday, October 29. Not only will early intimation by parents, of their daughters' debuts, assist the committee, but it will be of material assistance to the many hostesses planning debutante entertainments. Mrs. A. B. Barker, member of the Creche Charity Ball Committee in-charge of the debutantes, 60 Russell Hill Road, Midway 1781, will be pleased to be informed of debutantes who have not as yet been announced.

ATTRACTIONS rivaling any similar function held on the North American continent are planned for the second annual Horse Show to be held in Montreal by the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars from September 29th to October 2nd, inclusive. Matinees will be staged on the afternoons of the first and final days.

While the Governor General will be unable to attend, His Excellency and the Lady Tweedsmuir have consented to be patrons of the Show, according to Lt. Col. S. A. Terroux, Officer Commanding. Regarded as one of the outstanding social events of the Montreal season, the Show will bring to the city horsemen from crack Canadian units, and United States Olympic champions of the 3rd Cavalry stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, United States Army officers also will act as judges.

Among the many prominent out of town visitors will be Major General

Sir James MacBrien, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and Lady MacBrien. Sir James will see his corps in action when they present their famous Musical Ride which was regarded last year as the highlight of the New York Horse Show.

The regimental team of the 17th Hussars also will be on view under the captaincy of Major V. W. Hugman. The team includes riders who have done well at recent Eastern Canadian shows, and comprises Major C. F. Smith, Capt. A. M. Fordyce, Lieut. L. M. Hart, Lieut. A. A. Hugman, Lieut. C. V. W. Vickers and 2nd Lieut. J. Duncan. At some of the performances the opportunity will be given to the public to see the horses



MRS. R. G. McMURRICH, Convener of the General Committee of the Junior Samaritan Club dance, which takes place in Toronto on Thursday, October 7.

—Photograph by Charles Aylett.

recently purchased from the British regular Army, a special class having been arranged for these fine animals which were formerly used by such old and distinguished regiments as the Queen's Bays (2nd Dragoon Guards), the 3rd Carabiniers (Prince of Wales Dragoon Guards), the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, the 4th Hussars, the 9th and the 12th Lancers. Many of these horses actually have seen service overseas in Egypt and India, and all are thoroughly trained for regimental duties.

The Show will be opened by a fanfare to be sounded by a strong squad of trumpeters of the regiment in full pre-war uniform. The Hussars' full dress is identical with that worn by the 13th-18th Hussars of the British Army, its allied regiment, and is almost an exact replica of that worn in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava more than 80 years ago.

Among those who have subscribed for boxes are Lady Meredith, Mr. H. C. McDougall, Mr. H. M. Forteous, Col. A. T. Paterson, Mr. J. S. Norris, Mrs. Enid Wray, Mr. L. M. Hart, Major Pierce Reid, Brigadier-General J. B. White, Col. H. Wyatt Johnston, Lieut.-Col. Ward C. Pittfield, Lieut.-Col. B. C. Hutchison, Lieut.-Col. Stuart A. Terroux, Major H. C. L. Ransom, Major C. F. Smith, Major V. W. Hugman.

WINNIPEG

THE marriage took place on Wednesday, September 15, of Miss Hester Russell, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Russell, and Mr. Franklyn Everhart White of London, Ont., son of Brigadier and Mrs. John B. White of Montreal. The ceremony took place in St. George's Church, His Grace Archbishop S. P. Matheson officiating assisted by Dr. T. B. R. Westgate.

Prior to their marriage Mr. and Mrs. White were kept busy with the farewell parties in their honor. Mrs. Edward Nanton entertained a group of sixteen at dinner; Miss Betty Gardiner was a dinner hostess at the St. Charles Country Club. Mrs. E. A. Vokes entertained at a morning coffee party; and this popular young couple shared honors with Miss Barbara Kelly and Capt. Stephen Morris at a late afternoon party at the Officers Mess, Fort Osborne Barracks.

Brigadier and Mrs. White of Montreal are also being the recipients of much hospitality. Mrs. Athol McBean entertained at dinner in their honor; Mrs. Norman Leach had a delightful cocktail party one afternoon, and the evening of the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Russell entertained at dinner at Manitoba Club. Brigadier and Mrs. White themselves were hosts at a dinner at the Fort Garry Hotel where they are staying.

MRS. R. R. COUNSELL entertained informally at the tea hour in honor of her niece, Miss Charlotte Counsell, who since has left for England en route to South America. Mrs. Campbell Counsell presided over the teas.

Mrs. Culberland Reid was hostess at dinner at Manitoba Club complimentary to Miss Barbara Kelly and Capt. Morris whose wedding, a military one, will be an event of next week. Miss Beatrice McMeans entertained recently at a kitchen shower for Miss Kelly.

Mrs. Richard Bonnycastle entertained informally at the tea hour for Mrs. Michael Lubbock, who has since left with her husband and children for England, where they will reside in London once more. Mr. and Mrs. Lubbock have made a host of friends here who will regret their departure.

Hon. S. R. and Mrs. Vereker of Newcastle-on-Tyne are in town this week. They have returned from Jasper where they spent their annual holiday. There are several parties being planned for them.

ONCE more we are having a Horse Show, which got off to a brilliant opening at the Amphitheatre rink, the scene of many famous Horse Shows of other days. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor formally opened this, our first Charity Horse Show and was accompanied by Mrs. Tupper and with a party, occupied a box. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harris entertained a group of sixteen at dinner previous to the Horse Show. (Mr. Harris is the President) at the Fort Garry Hotel. The party numbered sixteen. Mr. C. S. Gunn also was a dinner host previous to this event when his guests



MRS. ALFRED HANCOCK, President of the Junior Samaritan Club. A dance at the Royal York Hotel to raise funds for the Club's work in aid of tuberculosis patients, will be an event of October 7.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

included Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson of St. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Konantz, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Macdonald.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Searle, Mrs. E. W. Kneeland and Mrs. C. J. Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Riley entertained at a box party. Among other box holders are Lt. Col. and Mrs. Hugh Osler, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Aikins, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith, Mr. H. M. Tucker, Mr. Victor Sifton, Mr. G. C. Griffin, Mr. J. D. Perrin, Mr. R. J. Speers, Dr. H. P. McNulty, Mr. W. A. Murphy, and many more.

Mrs. Edith Rogers is entertaining a group of eighteen following the Horse Show on Friday night, at the supper dance at the Fort Garry, and several more parties are on the tapis.

WEDDINGS

CROWTHORNE, ENGLAND

Yule-Panet—On Thursday, September 16, Mr. William Selator Yule, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Yule, of Montreal, and Miss Jeanne Panet, only daughter of Brigadier-General A. E. Panet, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., of Barton Crowthorne.

BARRIE, ONT.

Clark-Seagram—On Saturday, September 18, Lieutenant S. Finlay Clark of Ottawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Clarke of Winnipeg, and Miss Blanche Leona Seagram, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Seagram.

MONTREAL

Davidson-Evans—On Wednesday, September 22, Mr. Peers Vallance Davidson, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Peers Davidson and of Mrs. Davidson, and Miss Kathleen Evans, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. W. Barnard Evans.

BRANDON, MAN.

Bucke-Simpson—On Saturday, September 18, Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Percy Fitz Bucke, son of Mrs. Bucke and the late Eustace Bucke, and Miss Evelyn Juliana Simpson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stewart Simpson.

ENGAGEMENTS

TORONTO

Ryerson-Skey—Mr. Yoris Edward Sterling Ryerson, son of Mrs. Ryerson and the late Yoris Sterling Ryerson, to Miss Margot Frances Skey, daughter of Mrs. Skey and the late Arthur Herbert Skey.

RENFREW, ONT.

Stacey-Dewey—Mr. Cyril Stacey of Montreal, son of the late George Stacey and of Mrs. Stacey of Oxford, England, and Miss Florence Margaret Dewey, younger daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Dewey.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor and her sons, Mr. Courtney Proctor and Mr. D'Arcy Proctor, have returned to Toronto after a short time at the French River Chalet Bungalow Camp.

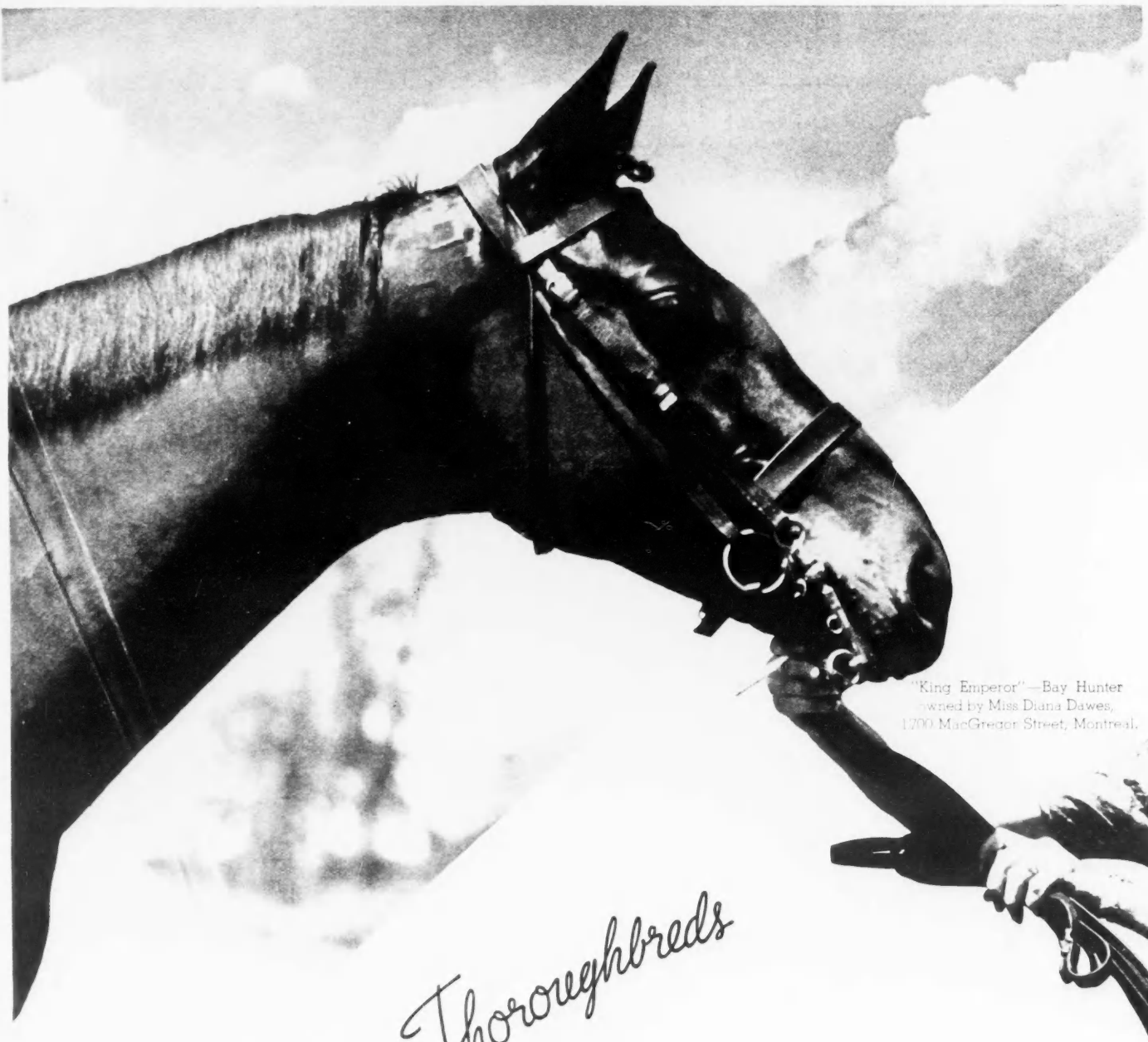
Mrs. Wilfrid Bovey and Miss Kathleen Bovey have returned to Montreal from their cottage at Metis Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Durland have returned to Toronto from a three weeks' visit to the Adirondacks and the White Mountains.



MRS. GENE MOON and her attendants, Mrs. Ewen McEwen, of Montreal, matron-of-honor; Mrs. Hector Chisholm, Miss Helen Gregg; and the bride's nieces, Barbara and Maryanne Chisholm, flower-girls. Before her marriage Mrs. Moon was Miss Madeleine Chisholm, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. George T. Chisholm, of Toronto.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.



"King Emperor"—Bay Hunter owned by Miss Diana Dawes, 1700 MacGregor Street, Montreal.

Thoroughbreds

"King Emperor", 7-year old bay thoroughbred gelding hasn't a mean streak in him.

Regal in bearing, he is docile and well-mannered. A good jumper, he takes his fences very coolly in the show ring, and jumped 5 feet 8 inches on one occasion.

He loves sugar and hates dogs—so his mistress sees that he gets plenty of the one, and tries to keep him away from the other!



"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."

Lancet

A TALE OF BEAUTY AND THE BUNKER

BY ALLAN ANDERSON

HALF a hundred Canadian women golfers, converging from seven provinces for the Dominion championships, spent the first two weeks of September exploding all over Winnipeg's best golf courses.

They exploded first of all any trace of stiffness or inter-provincial standoffishness. Women from the east and the west, from Truro to Victoria, mingled in free and friendly fashion, enjoyed themselves, and—this was most noticeable—went out of their way to encourage the diffident youngsters who will be Canada's best golfers some day soon.

They exploded most of the theory that woman is the weaker sex. True, they do not hit a ball quite so far as first-rate men players. But their crisp irons, clean fairway woods, were a delight, and some of them were well out by the 220-yard mark from the tee, farther than most men can drive.

They exploded completely the superstition that strength is needed to play golf. Chief iconoclast was Nora Rankin, of Rosemere Golf club, Montreal, whose 93 pounds and perfect timing took her round St. Charles, Pine Ridge and Niakwa—three tough courses—in the lower eighties.

And they exploded with niblicks, with dynamiters and sandblasters, from every bunker within their reach.

BUNKERS appeared to be a weakness of these women players, and their strength lies in their straightness. They stayed out of the woods aloofly, as who would say, "Hm, there may be bears in there. Or ants." They were undoubtedly straighter than an equal number of good men would have been.

Straighter than any other was Mrs. John Rogers, winning the open title on her home course, St. Charles. To any golf club whose acreage is restricted, a roster consisting solely of members like Mrs. Rogers would be a godsend. None of the holes need be more than strips of fairway maybe 25 yards wide that's all she uses when she is really on.

The reason for this feminine adherence to the straight path is, I believe, that the ladies have listened dutifully to their pros, have practised, and—hark! O men!—have learned to keep their heads down.

On the other hand, their predilection for bunkers is remarkable. If there is a bunker ahead which they can reach but can't possibly carry, they will rush in where men fear to tread. The reasoning seems to be, "Well, I couldn't carry that far yesterday. Come to think of it, I never could. But maybe I will today." And in they go.

They get out rather well as a rule, chipping when possible. But lots of lies have to be exploded. Then sand gets into blue eyes or brown, into fair hair or dark, into socks and into—well, practically everything. And through the sand there float on the air pointed remarks concerning the probable fate of the blighter who put that bunker there.

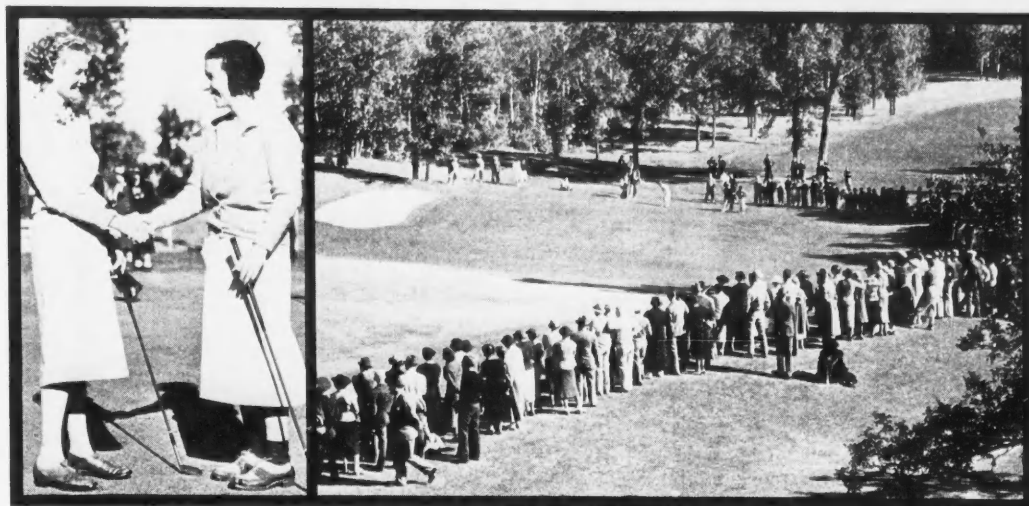
FIRST of the personalities in this tournament I place Mrs. E. E. Jackson, of Uplands Golf club, Victoria, who is B.C. provincial champion. She won her game Thursday morning, lost in the afternoon, playing 24 holes in all, and good steady golf.

She had, we understood, a bruised left hand, from a fall the previous day. But when she gave in after the long strain, and had an X-ray, it was found that the little finger was fractured. It must have given her agony every time she gripped a club, perhaps 170 times. Next day this indomitable woman (she was captain of the B.C. team) turned up with the hand splinted and slung, and walked round to cheer on her team-mate, Winnifred Evans, in the semi-final.

TAKE next the two Winnipeg ladies who delighted hometown audiences by winning both the open and the close title.

Mrs. John Rogers used to play tennis in Ottawa days when she was Manriell Bremner. Won the Canadian doubles title with Phoebe Grierson, and was finalist in the singles. But after she married and moved to Winnipeg she saw the error of her ways and took up golf, about 1928 or so. In 1932 she won the Manitoba title. This year, qualifying for the first time, she won the Canadian open title, and was runner-up in the close. A popular winner.

Heather Leslie, the new Canadian close champion, has reached the venerable age of 19 and is a veteran of some 10 years' experience. Tallish, slim, with unruly fair hair and a shy smile, Heather is a promising young golfer. Years ago her wise father



WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONS. Miss Heather Leslie, of Winnipeg, left, receiving the congratulations of Mrs. John Rogers, also of Winnipeg, whom she defeated in the final of the Canadian Women's Closed championship at the Niakwa Country Club. A week before Mrs. Rogers won the Canadian Women's Open title at the St. Charles Country Club course. The gallery is watching Miss Leslie and Mrs. Rogers approaching the 15th green at the Niakwa Club.

handed her a club, showed her how to grip it, turned her loose on Alcrest, where she roamed as she pleased. Now she bangs her high pitches to the pin from anywhere up to 130 yards or so, with a supreme confidence that older golfers regard with wistful envy. She played at Niakwa this season, and is Manitoba champion.

These two wins will be a fine stimulus to women's golf in the prairie provinces. The western girls feel now that they can really compete with the greatly-experienced East and with the balmy coast, where golf goes on for ever.

A personality, too, was 16-year-old Margaret Esson, the girl from Rose-town, Sask. At home Margaret, better known as Puddin', plays on a nine-hole course with sand greens and dried up fairways. Until last year her entire equipment was a cut down midiron. She is not a big girl, maybe 110 pounds.

Yet somewhere, somehow, she has acquired the sweetest swing of the entire field. She stands up fairly erect, with her stance square or the least bit closed, hands low, left hand well over, right medium well up, with thumb on top. Full, upright swing with full follow through, nicely timed, not hurried.

At Niakwa, in a practice game she drove over the 15th green, 245 yards, with a slight favoring wind. On the 8th, 400, there is a deep gully in front of the green, and most of the ladies played their seconds short of it. But the cheerful, black-haired Puddin' was on more than once with a drive and a three iron.

She looks like an open champion in the making.

SIX provincial champions played—the two already mentioned, Mrs. R. S. Rideout, Regina, Saskatchewan; Mrs. C. H. Shuttleworth, Glendale, Ontario; Mrs. John D. Pearce, Beaconsfield, Montreal, Quebec champion; and the tall, slim young Barbara Trites, of Bridgewater, N.S., who had just won the Maritimes title, and seemed rather overwhelmed by the whole thing. She liked it, though.

Nora Rankin was a puzzle. Three handicaps, she proved herself the best medal player of the lot, but she could not get over the match-play hurdles. She vows to stick to match play for a year.

Two strokes behind Miss Rankin in the medal round at Pine Ridge was the amazing Mrs. Douglas Laird, of Pine Ridge, whose first tournament game was played 29 years ago, or just about 17 years before Nora was born. Mrs. Laird's hair is gray, but her face, her figure, and her game are young.

Everybody liked the victorious Quebec team, who annexed the inter-provincial title, and were hailed as sports as well as good golfers: Nora Rankin, burnt two shades darker than beige, a featherweight using featherweight clubs; Mrs. H. W. Soper, immaculate, black-haired, stylish, courageous golfer; Mrs. Pearce, chubby, hard hitter, with a gorgeous golden-brown tan and a disposition that made friends on sight; Evelyn Mills, tall lissom brunette with a fine slashing swing.

Miss Mills, by the way, is a member of Royal Ottawa, but plays on the Quebec team because, as far as golf is concerned, Ottawa belongs not to Ontario but to Quebec. Wonder if

Mr. Hepburn has heard about this. When Mrs. Edwin Crockett, president of the C.L.G.U., presided over the prizegiving, she cordially congratulated Mrs. Gordon Konantz, president of the Manitoba branch; Mrs. Geo. Northwood, chairman of the tournament committee, and the many ladies who had worked hard to make a successful two weeks of golf. Mrs. Crockett meant what she said—the organization was excellent and the tournament a sparkling success.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hees of Toronto, have sailed for England on the Empress of Britain.

Miss Elizabeth Russell, of White Plains, N.Y., is the guest in Winnipeg of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Russell.

Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS

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MARRIAGES

WALKER-BIRCHARD. On Saturday, September 11th, 1937, at Holy Trinity Church, by Rev. C. J. Frank, Ruth, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Birchard, 17 St. Andrews Gardens, Toronto, to Robert McCosh Walker, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Walker, of London, England.



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And here are three just such soups.

First, **Asparagus Soup** that becomes a very party-ish cream soup by the adding of milk (instead of water). Those deft Campbell's Soup chefs make it of asparagus watchfully chosen for its tender green deliciousness. They add fine table butter to make it rich, and dainty asparagus tips for appetite bait. And if you haven't enjoyed it lately, do!

Consommé that subtly whets the appetite. A consommé that Campbell's simmers slowly from choice beef and adroitly savor with carrots, celery, parsley, and delicate seasonings. Auspicious beginning for your luncheon, served jellied, or steaming hot.

Cream of Mushroom. Just that. Cream that's honestly so thick it will hardly pour. And blended into it the rare fine flavor of mushrooms, fresh and young. Then, for good measure, mushroom slices by way of garnishment. Women do say that no other cream of mushroom soup before was ever quite so good as this of Campbell's.

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OVER THE TOP. Lieut. A. A. Hugman, 17th D.Y.R.C. Hussars, and his "Molly", will take part in the Hussars' Regimental Horse Show in Montreal September 29-October 2.



Joan Abbott
says...

For the busy woman who dashes home for a quick meal, and who also likes to bring along a guest, that pantry shelf, if properly stocked at these times, ranks with her best friends.

On short notice she can actually produce a meal from "soup to nuts." Half an hour is the limit for quite elaborate preparations, though much can be accomplished in less time if necessary.

Prove it yourself. First let us suggest AYLMER Tomato Juice (chilled, of course) with cheese sticks (you always keep an assortment of slices on ice for such occasions). Follow this with AYLMER Lamb or Irish Stew, then latest addition to the AYLMER Family. These stews can be served on meat points, or, time permitting, turned into a casserole, covered with a prepared biscuit dough and popped into a fairly hot oven (400 degrees, F.). We roll the biscuit dough to about 1/2 inch thickness, cut as biscuits and arrange on top of Stew. Serve AYLMER Corn Sauce with this Stew and for balance a salad. AYLMER Asparagus Leg Salad is the simplest one we know—being an arrangement of the desired number of Asparagus Tips on crisp lettuce bound with narrow strips of pimiento and served with salad dressing sprinkled with paprika. For dessert, plain sponge cake with Raspberry Sauce, the sauce being none other than AYLMER Raspberries, prepared by our special vacuum method. Simply cut the cake and pour the sauce over before serving. Loosely perk the coffee and bring on the nuts. It's a grand meal!

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BEVERLY BAXTER, well-known Canadian journalist, and member of the British House of Commons, who is on a holiday from London, was among the spectators at the Canadian Open Golf Tournament. Left to right: F. C. Smythes, director of St. Andrew's Golf Club, scene of the international battle for the Seagram Gold Cup; Ernie Savard and Kenneth Dawes, well-known Montreal sportsmen, and Beverly Baxter, photographed before they started round the course with one of the big galleries on the second day.

—London Letter

BY P.O'D.

ON 'STAGGERING'

London, August 6th.

ONE of the subjects that is being very widely, lengthily, and somewhat tiresomely discussed in London at present is the question of "staggering." Oh, dear, no! Nothing like that! Nothing to do with wandering foot-steps, and coming home with the milk in the morning, and all that jolly sort of lot. This is a dull business of office hours and catching the eight-thirty train to places like Putney.

The point is that, at certain hours of the morning and evening, trains, buses, trams and everything else in the way of conveyance, are jammed to the bursting point. That is when the army of office-workers, or, at any rate, office-sitters, is dishing out into the City, or almost as dishing out into home again. It is the "rush hour."

Inevitably there is discomfort and congestion, the hanging to straps, if you are so lucky as to find a strap to hang on to, the jabbing of elbows into other people's waists, the stepping on other people's feet—or having them do it to you, which is much worse. Tempers and nerves are sadly frayed for the day or for the evening. And altogether the strain of modern urban life, which the specialists are always warning us about, is very considerably increased.

A lot of this could obviously be avoided, if only everybody didn't turn up at the office about nine o'clock and leave it at about five. Even a spread-over of half an hour in either direction would help enormously, as everyone has at one time or another discovered by the simple process of being half an hour early or late, preferably late for arrival and early for departure from work.

Hence the earnest consideration that is being given—with distinguished assistance from Government and transportation experts—to this problem of "staggering" office-hours. No doubt, it has its difficulties and involves nerves from the point of view of office management. As might be expected, there is a certain amount of opposition. But the really odd thing about this opposition is that it is coming chiefly from the clerks themselves, the very people the change is intended to benefit.

The National Union of Clerks announces that it intends to oppose any proposal for the "staggering" of hours in London offices, because, in the view of the Union leaders, it would be "a dangerous innovation" and would "inevitably lead to a longer working week."

Now, trusting a lot of fellows! But it seems likely that they will be "staggered," whether they want it or not, simply as a solution of the traffic problem, which is fast becoming acute. But, of course, there is nothing to prevent a man hanging to a strap, if he really prefers to travel that way. Perhaps National Clerks will do it as a form of protest—a hanging strike.

EVERY time a popular Hollywood star comes to London, one has to make a lasty revision of one's opinion of the English as a cool, rather reserved race, with an innate distaste for hysterical displays of emotion. It is really a good deal different after a good many years' experience. I have pretty well ceased to get out of it.

The other day young Mr. Robert Taylor, who appears at present to be Her Majesty's No. 1 of the screen, would make his bow in London. He stepped off the train at Waterloo Station, raised his hat, bid, flashed his handkerchief and then three times and a half, clanking women rushed him with an affectionate fervor that threatened to work him for time and work most of the Station as well.

Fortunately for Mr. Taylor, there was a stout force of police in attendance, too. They formed up around him, fanned off the frenzied film-fans, and managed to get him as far as a handy luggage-lift. He was bundled in and was shot down out of sight like a trunk, before his admirers could do anything about it.

He afterwards apologized for his hurried and somewhat undignified departure. Film-stars seem to like being mobbed—just as they like getting about a million letters a week. But then Waterloo Station is quite a busy place, not really intended for the holding of film-receptions. Besides, in this particular case, the police probably saved young Mr. Taylor's life.

If this were an isolated case, one might perhaps dismiss it as a piece of highly organized hooliganism. But it happens over and over again. It is the red flag in mass-hysteria. When Joan Crawford visited Drury Lane she had to be carried in shoulder high through the mob. It was the only way to keep any clothes on the poor girl.

Douglas Fairbanks, surrounded by struggling policemen, had to carry Mary Pickford into the Theatrical Garden Party at Chelsea. This, of

course, was in those distant and happy days when Doug was still carrying Mary around and liking it.

Even Wallace Bery, not exactly the sort of man to cause the feminine heart to throb with exceptional violence, you might think was mobbed outside the Palace Theatre. When they finally got him into the comparative safety of the manager's office, he looked as if he had been run over by a fire-engine.

"Gee, but that makes me feel good!" said the stout Wallace. But nobody really believed him.

THERE are certain stock sentiments which visitors to England nearly always express. One is, of course, to say "how wonderful the police are. Another, and nearly as familiar, is to remark how nice it must be to live in a country where servants are plentiful, polite, and efficient.

The answer to this latter remark is that servants are not nearly plentiful enough—not by a jugful! In fact, if you want to fill a jug nowadays, you probably have to go and do it yourself. Neither are they especially polite and efficient. They don't have to be any more.

As a matter of strict statistical fact, there is a great and general shortage of domestic help in this country. The position is so serious that the Minister of Labor is actually investigating it—though how much that means, and how much good it will do, is not very clear. You can't create a new lot of servants by Act of Parliament.

One of the amusing features of the situation is that everybody places the blame for the shortage on everybody else. And nobody will admit that their own supply is at all adequate. Mistresses of households say that girls won't go into domestic service because they are tempted away by the bigger wages paid in factories—especially the newly organized munition factories. The factories and mills, on the other hand, say they can't get nearly enough girls because "well, because modern girls have social ambitions. They think shops and offices more genteel. And the shops and offices say they can't get them either. So there you are!"

The real explanation probably is that the shortage is due to the fact that all these various classes of employers are looking for women workers in larger and larger numbers—especially the multitude of homes in which a servant is now kept, where before the war such a luxury would never have been thought of.

Naturally, under the circumstances, there are not servants enough to go around, though there are said to be nearly a million and a half women so employed. That may seem quite a lot. But then there are quite a lot of people who want them, including the considerable number of phasers who would a dozen or more per household.

All this is, of course, very nice for the girls themselves, who are demanding all sorts of perquisites and privileges that would have made a Victorian mistress green with horror. So, at least we are assured. But perhaps not even Victorian mistresses had such an easy time of it.

Probably there has always been a servant problem. It may be a little more acute nowadays, or it may merely be that people make more fuss about such things. This is a questionable assertion, given to me by a friend who has been a lot tougher.

WHEN nice English people have nothing else to do, they set about preserving something old buildings, old bridges, old trees, old customs, anything so long as it is old and picturesque.



KEEN SPECTATORS at the recent Canadian Open golf tournament for the Seagram Gold Cup included, left, Colonel Claude Brown, of London, Ont., director of the Bank of Canada and vice-president of the Royal Canadian Golf Association, and right, Dr. William Maguire, former Registrar of Deeds of Norfolk County and a prominent member of the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association.

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TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 25, 1937

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

SECTIONALISM CHECKS NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Idea of Provincial Economic Units Absurd in Canada and Not in Accord With Spirit of Confederation—Tariffs, Freight Rates, Subsidies are Common Sectional Issues

BY WILLIAM WESTON

SELF-SUFFICIENCY is recognized to be the guiding spirit of economic policy in nearly all countries today. For only two—Russia and the United States—is it capable of even near-attainment. Others are merely trying to become more self-contained than they have been in the past. France, with its colonies, has a well-balanced economy, but still has to trade for some important raw materials. Germany, without colonies, is pushing its chemical research into the field of substitutes. Italy's African territory can not fill more than two or three of the many gaps in that nation's sources of supply. Czechoslovakia, while aspiring to be an industrial centre for the continent, at the same time is trying to round out its own development. All of these and many other nations are seeking, through tariffs and quotas, to keep their imports of raw materials to a minimum. The British Empire, so many of the units of which are necessarily specialized, has tried to encourage Empire self-sufficiency by means of mutual preferences. Canada is one of its most self-contained countries, but still has to be a big trading nation.

This whole trend is a direct contradiction to the principle of progress through specialization and trade. It is admitted that exchange of goods aids prosperity, but right now independence is featured above prosperity. We may lament this trend, we may deride the policy of foreign nations, and we may sympathize with their citizens who are being crowded down to a low standard for the false god of economic independence, but are we not here in Canada revealing the *redutio ad absurdum* of this whole idea, in the numerous gestures being made towards economic unity, not of Canada as a whole, but individually of the provinces which make up the Dominion?

To be provincial is to put the local interest ahead of the national, perhaps to overlook the latter entirely. The Canadian plan provides that the national should not over-ride the local, but should be equal to it. That general principle should be adhered to, because it is the fairest plan for a scattered population with economic, racial and language differences. The Dominion government in its instructions to the new Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations recognizes that we must continue a federation, stating that the commission's report is to be "subject to the

retention of the distribution of legislative powers essential to a proper carrying out of the federal system in harmony with national needs and the promotion of national unity." Several other widely-extended countries, including the United States of America, the United States of Brazil, and the Commonwealth of Australia, also have federal constitutions. The fact that the "residuary" power to deal with matters

not specifically allocated, may be vested in one case in the local legislatures and in another case in the central body, does not in the least impair the dual nature of the authority as a whole.

EVERY citizen of Canada, accordingly, has two governments working for him, and claiming his patriotism. The system has its weaknesses, in that no field of jurisdiction can be exactly defined, and

(Continued on Page 23)



NOT EXACTLY FOLLOWING IN FOOTSTEPS OF FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION

B.C. MILK BOARD IS DEFIED BY PRODUCERS

Registration Orders Ignored by 95% of Industry—White Farmers Complain Potato Board Gives Oriental Growers Advantage—The Halibut Finds its Way Into Politics

BY REECE H. HAGUE

WITHIN the next few weeks the validity of British Columbia marketing legislation will be tested before the Privy Council. While the decision arrived at should prove of paramount importance insofar as laying down for the direction of provincial governments generally just how far they can go in dragging producers and the extent to which they can interfere with private enterprise, recent developments indicate that in the Pacific Coast province itself a judicial pronouncement may not, after all, be required to bring about the utter collapse of compulsory marketing in some important industries.

Those most immediately affected by the marketing legislation in B.C. have become increasingly articulate in their condemnation of Board domination and growingly imperative in their insistence upon the abrogation of this particularly objectionable form of bureaucracy.

In the first week in September there was provided a striking instance of the apprehension and distrust with which at least one branch of B.C. industry regards Board rule, when the recently-resuscitated Milk Board was defied by over 95 per cent of the producers and distributors it was endeavoring to bring under its control.

The three-man Milk Board, which had been inoperative since the granting of the Manson injunction last May, was revived immediately following the B.C. Appeal Court judgment that B.C. Marketing legislation was *intra vires* and the present members' tenure of office, which expired on August 31, was extended by order-in-council to November 30 next.

The Board announced that it would forthwith proceed to implement the milk marketing scheme; set September 3 as the final date for registration and licensing of all producers, distributors and haulers of milk, and stated that prosecutions would be launched against any who failed to comply with Board orders.

Basil Gardom, president of the Independent Milk Producers' Co-operative Association, which organization has persistently opposed the compulsory marketing scheme, advised members of his association to refrain from registering with the Board. Mr. Gardom pointed out that there was nothing to show for what purpose dairymen were requested to register or what plan was going to be put into effect. The signing of the application blank for registration might, he argued, be the same as signing a blank cheque and forwarding it to the Milk Board, who might attempt to compel one general pool of all moneys and products, as they had attempted before. The Board might also order producers when and where to ship their product and might attempt to withhold it from any market in exercising the powers under their "own" scheme. Furthermore, Mr. Gardom pointed out, his association had already

lodged notice of an appeal to the Privy Council against the B.C. Appeal Court judgment and lodged the \$2,500 required to guarantee cost. The logical and fair procedure would be for the Board to remain inactive until the validity or otherwise of B.C. Marketing Legislation was finally decided upon.

The chairman of the Milk Board, W. J. Park, firmly reiterated that the Board would go ahead with its scheme and would prosecute all dairymen failing to register. He expressed the optimistic belief that a number of the independents would register, as he claimed he had reliable information to that effect.

In an effort to placate independents, Minister of Agriculture MacDonald suggested that the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, which has previously dominated the Milk Board, should appoint one member of the Board, the independents should also appoint a member and either the government would appoint the third neutral member or else the two members could choose a neutral chairman.

INDEPENDENTS, however, refused to be bullied or cajoled from the stand they had taken. They ignored the threats of the Board and politely declined the sop offered by Dr. MacDonald. "The milk scheme is wrong in principle and economically unsound," said Mr. Gardom, in replying to the Minister of Agriculture's suggestion. "While the Independent Milk Producers, as an association, are in favor of the Dominion policy of voluntary co-operation and busi-

ness direction for the purpose of stabilizing markets, we are unalterably opposed to any form of compulsory marketing however it may be camouflaged."

On September 3 the Milk Board duly met and it transpired that of the 900 dairymen whom the Board had instructed to register, only forty-four had complied.

While it had been anticipated that members of independent organizations would almost unanimously refrain from registry it came as a surprise to the public to learn that even the F.V.M.P.A., which had fathered controlled marketing since its inception, and in which organization two of the three Board members are large stockholders, had also declined to register or to pay fees. The Board was advised that the F.V.M.P.A. had passed the following somewhat ambiguous resolution: "In view of the present status of the Milk Marketing Scheme, we do not feel justified in advancing further license fees on behalf of our members at the present time."

It was naturally imagined that the Milk Board would have no alternative but to resign as gracefully as possible and ask the government to revoke the order-in-council authorizing milk control. That this procedure would be adopted was predicted by even those provincial newspapers which had editorially expressed approval of the principle of compulsory marketing.

However compulsory boards, when once vested with authority, display remarkable tenacity in clinging to office and instead of following what would have appeared to be the sole reasonable course open

(Continued on Page 28)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business, under Dow's theory, has been upward since the summer of 1932. There have been no recent developments indicating a reversal of this movement.

THE INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices turned downward on March 10, and has continued to date, recent penetrations of June low points by both averages reconfirming such movement, and suggesting that the advance of the past several years is being subjected to a secondary correction. Normal support points, for such correction and subsequent resumption of the main upward movement would be 152 140 on the Dow-Jones Industrial average.

WHERE TO FROM HERE?—A sharp decline in the market, such as that which has recently been under way, is customarily followed by a rally cancelling from 40% to 60% of the lost ground, with probabilities leaning to the higher limit. Then follows a renewed decline, but at a slower pace, back to or under the point at which the first sharp decline ended. It is on this second irregular sag that the market meets a definite test as to the underlying trend.

Were the above type of rally to take place at this juncture, the Dow-Jones Industrial average should reach a zone of 171 177. On the other hand, should the recession now be continued to a level of 145, a rally such as that discussed above would carry to the 163 172 area on the Dow-Jones Industrial average. Stated otherwise, even though the market were to work materially lower at this time, there would remain prospects of a recovery carrying (Continued on Page 26)



AS WE'VE said before, if it isn't one thing it's another. A fortnight ago it was a war scare, a week ago it was a trend-of-business scare, created by the behavior of the market itself; this week business has been shaking its head over Mr. Roosevelt's Washington speech in which he indicated that he will continue his fight to impose his New Deal principles on business. That speech seemed to mean that business faces some more hard going politically, of which it has already had plenty. Business and the stock market are feeling discouraged. Business wants to know, first, if it is going to be allowed to operate profitably, and second, whether it will be permitted to keep those profits and not be taxed out of them. Until it has some assurance on these points it will presumably continue to be low-spirited, despite the fact that, apart from political influences, the business outlook, on balance, seems favorable enough.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S speech had the merit of focussing attention on what is really the chief question confronting business—and, indeed, all society—today. That very able American writer, Dorothy Thompson, in an article in last week's SATURDAY NIGHT, put it as follows: "The central issue . . . is whether we are to have a large or small governmental control over our economic life—over production and distribution." The New Deal, she said, wants a very considerable amount of such control; the Republicans and some of the Democratic opposition want a small amount. But it should be obvious, she pointed out, that the answer does not lie entirely within the borders of the U.S.

MISS THOMPSON pointed to the vital importance of U.S. foreign trade to the national economy. Basic commodities employing millions of people work primarily for export and are concentrated in regions where collapse of the world market would mean the ruin of whole sections. Cotton is the outstanding example. And industries, also employing millions, depend on export markets—oil, copper, automobiles, electrical and agricultural machinery—together with important subsidiary enterprises. Furthermore, these industries depend on essential imports—rubber, tin, manganese ore, antimony, platinum, mica, mercury and many other things which are not produced in the U.S. And the American standard of living demands imported coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, silk and a large variety of wools.

IT IS not possible economically to devise American substitutes for these things under any system of capitalistic economies such as now exists in the U.S., Miss Thompson pointed out. It is possible only inside a mobilized economy, where such things as economic return, competitive prices, the free market are simply ruled out. "It is possible to find substitutes for rubber, provided that profitability is not considered. It is possible to organize the wealth and resources of the U.S. to adjust production to those resources and to domestic consumption. But it is not possible to do so without also ordering and organizing all the work, labor and capital of the nation under authoritarian leadership."

THAT, we think, gets right to the point. As we've said, it's the biggest question confronting us today, in Canada as well as the people of the United States. Do we want the government to organize and direct "the work, labor and capital of the nation?" What Miss Thompson has said is true, and Mr. Roosevelt, with all the information he has available and his expert advisers, must be no less aware of the truth. Government control to the extent proposed by the Roosevelt government cannot be successful economically, and must, if persisted in, lead either to the disruption of American industry, with the financial losses, unemployment and general suffering that would cause, or to a totalitarian state. In Canada, with our much greater dependence on foreign markets, it would work even less well than in the U.S.

THIS being the case, what is Mr. Roosevelt trying to do? To suggest that he really believes that his New Deal will work would seem to be to question his intelligence. To suggest that he does not really believe it will, is to accuse him of insincerity, or, perhaps, of deluding the American people in order to gain political advantage. The reader has his own opinion on this. Our (meaning this column's) feeling is that Mr. Roosevelt, from the outset, has had a perfectly genuine desire to improve the lot of the less fortunate members of society, but a quite inadequate understanding of the economic factors involved. A politician more than a reformer, he embarked on his New Deal for its popular appeal without looking very far ahead economically. Perhaps, like Mr. Aberhart, he believed the idea was the thing—that technical experts could be hired to put it through. Now, also like Mr. Aberhart, he's in a jam. His scheme won't work, and attempts to make it work will only make more trouble. Mr. Roosevelt has either gone too far or not far enough. Will he ultimately abandon the New Deal, or will he seek to develop the totalitarian state—meaning fascism or communism?



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FLOUR

THE flour and food milling industry of Canada is divided into two fairly well defined branches. In the two branches combined there were, according to the latest returns, 1,127 mills of varying size engaged in producing flour, chopped feeds and other commodities. Of these 1,127 mills the greater number (743) were classified as feed and chopping mills, while 384 plants were engaged mainly in producing wheat flour. These 384 mills provide a capacity much in excess of the home market and form one of the leading world sources of wheat flour.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

FORD OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I see that Ford of Canada "A" stock has sold down to 21 and I was thinking that this might be an excellent time to pick up some of this. I have never owned any, chiefly because the dividend was irregular but now things seem to have been smoothed out pretty well and there is a regular income. As a matter of fact the current income seems attractive to me and I wonder if you could let me have your opinion on its permanence, or just what is to be expected in the way of return. I note that the company is expanding its plant and this must mean that it expects good business to keep up. Your comment will be gratefully received.

R. W. B. Winnipeg, Man.

I think that Ford of Canada "A" is currently attractive, both as a satisfactory income producer (4.76 per cent. at 21 with the regular \$1 dividend) and as the possessor of possibilities for extra distribution. The company's earnings last year exceeded the dividend by a very large margin and I am informed that this year's showing should be equally as good, if not better. Therefore, despite the large expenditures which the company is making on additions to its plants, as you note, an extra would not be without reason.

No official information has been released as to Ford of Canada's sales or earnings in recent months but it is understood that for the first half of the year production was 30 per cent. above 1936 levels. Nor is there any reason to suppose, considering the motor car business generally, that there has been any falling off in the second half. I understand that the manufacturers are looking forward to another exceedingly satisfactory year in 1938, so much so that no radical model changes are considered necessary to spur the public buying appetite. Costs are, of course, higher and may increase still further but this is to be compensated for, at least in part, by higher prices to the purchaser. How much these higher prices will slow up sales remains to be seen; given continued general prosperity the effect may not be large. Labor troubles, with loud threats directed at Ford in the United States, are another possibly unsettling influence, but I do not anticipate any difficulty in Canada of a nature to be seriously considered by a prospective purchaser of the "A" stock.

Last year Ford of Canada earned \$2.92 per share, or twice the current dividend, as against \$1.17 in 1935; \$1.13 in 1934; a deficit of 37 cents in 1933; a deficit of \$3.14 in 1932; a deficit of 83 cents in 1931 and earnings of \$1.90 in 1930. This irregularity does not reflect solely the disturbed general economic conditions but was caused in large part by the expenses consequent upon radical model changes. For the immediate future, however, this factor would appear to be non-existent. Dividend distribution, as you point out, has also been irregular; last year \$1 was paid; in 1935, 50 cents; in 1934, \$1.25; in 1933, \$1; in 1932, nothing; in 1931, 60 cents and in 1930, \$2.10. The latter figure gives some idea of dividend possibilities under favorable operating conditions. I have previously analyzed fully Ford of Canada's very strong financial position—earned surplus at the close of the last fiscal year stood at \$18,825,807—and the expenditure of over \$5,000,000 on plant additions this year will not, therefore, affect this position at all adversely.

Apart from the satisfactory domestic outlook, the picture appears attractive for Ford of Canada's extensive export business; as you know, a very large proportion of earnings is obtained from this source. In general, therefore, the earnings potentialities of the "A" stock would appear to be distinctly attractive and at current levels, both for income and for possibilities of appreciation I consider it an attractive purchase.

DISTILLERS CORP.-SEAGRAMS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

For weeks I have been looking for news on Distillers Corp. Seagrams Limited in your valuable paper. I am one of those who purchased this stock when over double its present price. The rumors of a dividend used to come very frequently—indeed, I do not know of any stock that has had more rumors of dividend, high earnings, increased sales, absorption of other companies, etc., neither do I know any stock which appeared more likely to be able to pay a dividend. My opinion is that it is high time the government stepped in to check on the dividend rumors which used to come to the board rooms. Some people seem to think it would be different if Hitler was over here, at any rate there is considerable dissatisfaction at the way things are going.

L. C. W., Brampton, Ont.

Distillers Seagram suspended dividend payments in 1931 because of the necessity of conserving cash for the accumulation of inventory. Bank loans to the amount of \$17,500,000 provided capital for the warehousing of stock. These loans were retired, in part by the sale of 150,000 shares of new 5 per cent. preferred stock, in October, 1936. While the company's sales rose 10 per cent. to \$60,586,000 for the 1936 fiscal year, profit margins narrowed because of price reductions and increased operating expenses, largely due to greater advertising outlay. Added to the aforementioned expenses was \$1,743,000 which was refunded to United States customers on reduction of the import tax, resulting in a decline in net income in 1936 to \$1,209,000, or \$2.42 per share, from \$8,792,000, or \$5.04 per share shown in the previous year. The company showed a healthy financial position with total current assets, including \$1,276,423 in cash, amounting to \$32,709,092, against total current liabilities of \$5,438,137. Working capital was shown at \$27,270,955.

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 1937, Distillers Seagram earnings are estimated at \$4.25 per share. For the nine months ended April 30, net income of \$3.24 a share was reported, against \$1.56, after deduction of extraordinary charges of 99c, in a similar 1936 period. This year the company has set up unusually high tax reserves amounting to 24c per share, and, with an encouraging increase in sales reported, a moderate increase in net should be recorded in the near future. However, in my opinion, payment of a common dividend before 1938 is unlikely. I think that if you have a moderate holding in Distillers Seagram common stock you would be justified in retaining it as a speculation.

It is quite impossible to trace down the origin of all the rumors that have been circulating about Dis-

stillers Seagram. I do think, though, that an investor would be most unwise to purchase stock in any company on the strength of a rumor without first thoroughly investigating the company concerned, and ascertaining whether or not there is any basis whatsoever for the information being circulated. As for common stock holdings in Distillers Seagram, 978,163 common shares, or 56.13 per cent. of the 1,742,645 common shares outstanding, are held by three companies, entire capital stock in which is held in trust by nominees for the Bronfman family, of which Samuel and Allan Bronfman, president and vice president of the company, respectively, are members.

ELDORADO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be interested in receiving your opinion on Eldorado Gold Mines located in the N.W.T. I have been urged to buy some of these shares, the party stating that this is a promising mine and that the stock is due to go considerably higher.

H. C. D., Windthorst, Sask.

Eldorado Gold Mines is the only producer of radium in Canada and one of the only two producers in the world. It was reported early in the year that due to the rising demand for radium, chiefly from British sources, orders had been received for 1937 delivery in excess of the twelve months' capacity of the refinery at Port Hope. As a consequence the capacity of the plant there is being considerably expanded. Gilbert La Bine, president, who recently returned from a visit of inspection of the properties at Great Bear Lake, reported that operations were proceeding satisfactorily.

Since his return, what he characterizes as "the most important pitchblende discovery underground since the commencement of operations on the property" has been announced. Crosscutting from the No. 2 vein at the 590 horizon with the object of reaching No. 1, the discovery vein, which has hitherto been completely unknown below the surface, what appears to be downward projection of No. 1 vein to that depth has been reached. Drifting at last report has continued for 70 feet and yielded the most important pitchblende orebody found to date on the property and at that time the face was still in ore.

Milling capacity at the property is being raised to 100 tons daily and it is expected this rate will be quite adequate in view of the richness of the ore available. Production of concentrates for the first half of the year are stated to have exceeded the total for the whole of 1936 and the higher output is ascribed to better extraction and an improved grade of ore.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

My attention has been directed to the capital stock of the National Steel Car Corporation by reports which have been appearing recently in the financial columns of the Press. While I lack a financial background, from my reading there would seem to be a fairly attractive picture here. I note in SUMMARY NEWS that your experts think that the long term prospect for business is still good and if this is so, a stock such as National Steel Car should be attractive. I know there isn't any dividend but there does appear to be a good eventual possibility, and in the meantime income wouldn't be important to me. Some facts as to the past together with your opinion would be most helpful.

J. S. P., North Bay, Ont.

For a person in your position, who can afford to disregard income for the intermediate term, I regard the capital stock of National Steel Car as attractive at current levels. In all probability the stock, because of the recent market decline, is selling below its potential value; current prices of 30 are at the 1937 low and compare with a high of 57 1/2. It is true that the earnings records of such companies as National Steel Car are subject to fairly wide swings, due to the fact that railway buying tends to be "bunched" rather than spread out evenly over the years, and this fact might make the securities of such companies unsuitable for permanent holding. However, for investors who are alert, such stocks do provide excellent opportunities for participation in the profits of the prosperous periods.

Currently National Steel Car is in such a period with the benefits, so far as shareholders are concerned, still to be realized. The recently-issued annual report, covering the year ended June 30 last does not by any means indicate the company's full earnings potentialities. As a matter of fact, gross was down from the year before, but the orders obtained in the final period should mean practically capacity operations during the current year. Careful estimates indicate some \$3,250,000 completed in the last fiscal period. The necessity of providing modern air-conditioned equipment on the part of the Canadian railways, to keep up with the rapid developments across the border and hold the important passenger business, as well as to compete with other forms of transportation, provides a large and by no means exhausted market. And sight must not be lost of the development of an important block of "diversified products" business, supplied to Great Britain. With the British re-armament program in full swing, this business should be capable of further important expansion.

Last year National Steel Car's operating profit was \$374,452 as against \$426,549 in the previous year, but due to reduction in depreciation allowance

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ACCIDENT AND HEALTH

Holders of Accident and Health Policies Should be Familiar With Terms and Conditions of Contracts

BY GEORGE GILBERT

ONE of the facts often overlooked by the holders of ordinary accident policies or accident and health policies is that the contract is a yearly one, and can be discontinued at the end of the twelve months by either the insurance company or the insured. Unless renewed by the insurance company at the end of the year, the contract expires. Of course, while this is true, it does not relieve the insurance company of any liability to the insured which has accrued during the time the contract was in force, and which may call for the payment of a weekly or monthly indemnity for a definite period or for life.

In one case a man took out an accident policy, under which the insurance company contracted to indemnify the insured or his beneficiaries for loss of life, limb, sight or time caused by accidental injury during the term of twelve months from October 23, 1933, beginning and ending at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, at the place where the policy was countersigned.

One of the provisions of the policy was that it might be renewed, subject to all its conditions, from time to time, with the consent of the company and by the payment of the premium in advance at the company's premium rate in force at the time of renewal. On September 7, 1934, the insured was disabled by an accidental injury. The insurance company paid to the insured compensation aggregating \$280.

Then a dispute arose as to whether the disability was total or partial. After the insured was injured but prior to October 1, 1934, the wife of the insured tendered the renewal premium on behalf of the insured, but the agent to whom the tender was made informed her that the company had ceased writing accident and health insurance in that territory and that the policy would not be renewed.

ON APRIL 12, 1935, while there was still disagreement as to whether the disability was total or partial, the insured was drowned. The insured's widow, as administratrix, brought suit to recover for total disability from September 1, 1934, to the date of the death of the insured. She also sought recovery of the face amount of the policy on the ground that the policy was in force at the time of the death of the insured, and that he met death by accidental drowning.

At the trial, the court held that she was entitled to judgment for total disability from the date of disablement of the insured until his death, but that she was not entitled to recover the face amount of the policy, as the contract had expired October 23, 1934, and was not subject to renewal without the consent of the insurance company, and that the insurance company never consented to its renewal.

From this finding the widow appealed. Affirming the judgment of the trial court, the appeal court held that where a policy provides for its termination at a particular time, it terminates at that time without any notice. Under the terms of the policy, it was optional with the insurance company whether the contract would be renewed upon each successive expiration. There was no absolute right of renewal, and the right of renewal was subject to the consent of the insurance company. It was held that no notice of cancellation was required after the policy had expired.

THAT there is a definite distinction between disability which prevents a person from performing any duty pertaining to his occupation, and disability which prevents him from engaging in any and every occupation, is not always realized by policyholders. Back in September, 1933, a man took out an accident policy which provided for an indemnity of \$25 a week for injuries received directly by violent and accidental means, and for double indemnity if the injuries were suffered as a passenger in a public conveyance.

It was provided in the policy that if the injuries should, independently of all other causes, within two weeks of the date of the accident, continuously and wholly disable and prevent the insured from performing any and every kind of duty pertaining to the occupation in which he was engaged at the time of the accident, the insurance company would pay the insured the weekly indemnity specified for such disability, not exceeding 52 weeks.

By another clause in the policy it was provided that if such disability should continue for the period of 52 weeks, and if the insured should then and thereafter be continuously and wholly disabled by such injury, independently of all other causes, "from engaging in any and every occupation or employment for wage or profit," the insurance company would continue the payment of the weekly indemnity so long as the insured should be so disabled.

On August 24, 1933, the insured while driving in a taxicab suffered injuries to the index and middle fingers of his right hand. As a result, the fingers became rigid and incapable of bending, and so he was totally disabled from pursuing his occupation as a barber. The insurance company paid him double indemnity of \$50 a week for 52 weeks.

AFTER that, the disability continued, he demanded four weekly payments for the period between August 22, 1934, and September 19, 1934. Payment being refused, he brought suit, and recovered judgment, which was affirmed by the first appeal court. But when the case came before the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Second Department, on appeal by the insurance company, the judgment was reversed.

It was pointed out that under the provisions of the first paragraph of clause two of the policy the insurance

company was obligated to make payments if the insured was disabled from "performing any . . . duty pertaining to the occupation in which he was engaged at the time of the accident," while under the succeeding paragraph the company was required to make payments if the insured was prevented from "engaging in any and every occupation."

It was held that the language of both the first paragraph, under which the insured received payments, and the second paragraph, under which further payments were sought, disclosed no ambiguity, and that the terms of a contract of insurance are to be construed in their plain and ordinary sense, unless the context indicates the contrary. The fact that the insured, because of two stiff fingers, was unable to continue as a barber did not mean that he was disabled from following a gainful employment, as it was common knowledge that men with stiff fingers or disabled hands were engaged in many gainful employments. The insured was held to be not entitled to further payments under the second paragraph.

CERTAIN statutory conditions now form part of every contract of accident and health or sickness insurance issued in this country, and it is advisable that the policyholder should make himself acquainted with them. One of these conditions provides that, unless otherwise specifically stated in the policy, the insurance company is not liable for any loss occasioned by sickness contracted within fifteen days from noon standard time of the day on which the policy came into force.

Another condition limits the amount recoverable for loss of time to the money value of the time of the insured, notwithstanding what the policy or policies may state to be the sum or sums payable as weekly or monthly indemnity. The wording is: "If the accident or sickness benefits for loss of time secured hereunder, together with the accident or sickness benefits payable under other contracts of insurance upon the person of the insured, make up an aggregate indemnity in excess of the money value of the time of the insured, the insurer shall be liable only for such proportion of the benefits stated in this policy as the money value of the time of the insured bears to the aggregate of the benefits payable under all such contracts on the person of the insured, and the excess premium, if any, paid by the insured shall be returned to him by the insurer."

It is also a statutory condition that any person entitled to make a claim under the policy shall give notice of the claim in writing to the insurance company not later than thirty days from the date of the accident or from the date of the commencement of disability from sickness. But it is provided that failure to give notice shall not invalidate the claim if it is shown that it was not reasonably possible to give such notice within such time, and that notice was given as soon as was reasonably possible.

PRESIDENT OF CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE

KENNETH Keith Peters, F.C.I.I., General Manager of The Northern Assurance Company Limited of Aberdeen, Scotland and London, England, recently elected president of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Great Britain, one of the highest honors to which insurance officials can aspire; was born in London in 1879. He was educated at the City of London School and entered The Northern Assurance Company Ltd., as a junior clerk in 1896. Eleven years later he was appointed chief clerk of the secretary's department and in 1910 was transferred to the Melbourne office of the company as inspector for Australia. In 1912 he became manager for Australia and eight years later returned to London to become assistant manager. He became assistant general manager in 1923 and general manager in 1928. He was president of the Insurance Institute of London in 1934 and is now president of the Orphanage and of the Benevolent Fund and is Chairman of the London Salvage Corps. He is a past president of the Insurance Gelling Society of London and chairman of the Insurance Flying Club.

NO SINGLE ABLE-BODIED MEN ON RELIEF IN NEWFOUNDLAND

BY THE energy, initiative and self-reliance of its own citizens, Newfoundland is making a complete comeback from the depths of the depression which it hit a few years ago, according to W. L. G. Munn, manager of the St. John's, Nfld. branch of the Mutual Life of Canada, who was a guest at the Preston Springs while attending the annual convention of his company. With the 40 other members of the Quarter Million Club, Mr. Munn stayed at the Preston Springs and inspected the Hagerman Clinic which is housed in this well-known health resort.

For the ambitious young man with some capital, Newfoundland offers a brilliant future, Mr. Munn declared. "I do not advise any Canadians to go to Newfoundland without some capital to work with," he stated. "It is only to go there looking for a job, for Newfoundlanders are just beginning to pull themselves back into the routine of pre-depression days."

An inspiring picture of the courage of his homeland was drawn by Mr. Munn, one of the leading producers of Mutual Life, outside of Canada, as he told of the hard fight of the Newfoundlanders during the years when business was bad. "To-



H. A. H. BAKER, C.L.U., who has been appointed Superintendent of Agencies of The Great-West Life Assurance Company. He was formerly Manager of the Company's Toronto Branch No. 1, and has had a wide insurance experience of over thirty years in both Canada and the United States. Prior to his Toronto appointment, he managed agencies in Winnipeg, Sherbrooke, New York City and Minneapolis. He has been Vice-President of the Life Underwriters Association of Canada in the Province of Quebec, President of the Minneapolis Life Underwriters Association, President of the Minneapolis Life Managers Association, and at the present time is Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Life Underwriters Association of Canada and President of the Life Managers Association of Toronto.

day there is not a single able-bodied man on relief and there is not a cent of dole being paid, apart, of course, from the usual medically unfit cases. And these you will have in any country."

Business in the industrial lines is good, he reported. Outside capital is helping to restore the land. The Gauder-Reid Company is already building an immense new pulp and paper plant with American funds. So keen is this latter firm on getting organized that its research departments have already reported sufficient herring to fill orders for the next five years.

Herring is plentiful on the south coast of the Atlantic Ocean and towards Labrador. Mr. Munn told the writer, as he explained that the Newfoundland fishermen experienced a good spring this year. However, as the hot summer advanced, the yields grew smaller and the fish went to colder water. New facilities will overcome this handicap and production in the next year or two is expected to break all records.

"The British commission governing the affairs of Newfoundland is doing a marvellous job," Mr. Munn stated, as he reported the financial recovery of the island in the markets of the world.

While every islander would like to see self-government return to the country, the man-on-the-street admits that the three men from Great Britain work along splendidly with the three from Newfoundland appointed by the British government. There is some agitation, Mr. Munn says, for the country voters to elect their own three representatives to the commission. "While that will come some day, no doubt, I do not believe it is immediately necessary," he said.

With the return of better money to the fishermen through higher prices for their product, life insurance sales are increasing on the island, Mr. Munn concluded.

STEADY GROWTH OF SUN LIFE

IN DISCUSSING the company's affairs at the recent agency convention at Jasper Park Lodge, Alta., President and Managing Director Arthur B. Wood of the Sun Life of Canada said: "The total new Ordinary life assurance written in the United States during the first seven months of 1937 is reported to be 8.7% in excess of the same period of 1936. In Canada the increase has been 6.7%, or our own company the entire ordinary new business shows an increase of 6.2%, but when we analyze it by departments we find that Canada shows an increase of 17.5% and the United States 17.6%."

"The progress of the Group department is most gratifying, the new production for the current year to date being \$14,600,000. The rate of persistency of the business is steadily improving and the net result of all operations is that the total assurances in force on June 30 were \$2,840,000,000, an increase in six months of \$73,000,000 over the corresponding figure as at December 31 last. The income received from interest, dividends and rents is over 10% larger than for the same period of 1936. The total income is 3% larger than for the same period of 1936."

"Total expenditures of all kinds, policy payments and all expenses of management combined, are 4% below 1936. The net effect is that the excess of income over expenditure for the first seven months, which represents the increase in

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advice mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fill the above conditions will not be answered.

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

Indemnity assets, is \$38,734,000. The total assets now exceed \$81,000,000. These figures are impressive, indicating as they do a condition of sound healthy progress. The increase of over 10% in receipts from interest, dividends and rents as compared with an increase of 5% in assets, would indicate a moderate increase in the average rate of interest on total assets."

MAKING HOMES FIRE-SAFE

IN HIS address before the annual meeting of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association at Ottawa recently, D. P. Cruikshank, chairman of the Home Improvement Plan, said, among other things: "Let me point out some of the things that you can do to prevent the danger of fire in your home and then let me explain to you how the money may be provided with which to pay for the expense incurred. I am assuming that in nearly every home erected 15 or 20 years ago there is something lacking and might now be supplied that would help ward off the possible danger by fire. If there is, it is our duty to supply the need."

"First, are the stairs to the attic closed in your home? Is there a fire door at the bottom of your basement stair? Is there fire-resisting material around or over your furnace or heater? Is the furnace room separated from the remainder of the basement by fire-resisting walls and ceiling? Mr. Grove Smith tells me that 36 per cent of home fires originate in the basement."

"Is there fire-stopping between the studs at the junction of the first door and the side walls? Is the fuel storage room at a safe distance from the furnace? Is there the proper sort of gas piping? Is there the proper sort of outlets. Are the places where the pipes pass through the floors or walls properly protected? Have the smoke-pipes, flues, drafts and dampers been cleaned and are they in good repair? Are the floors under your stoves and the walls and ceilings about them protected? Is the space between the pipes and floor construction filled with incombustible material? Does the fireplace need remodelling in order to improve the draft. Does the brick chimney need building up? Does the house need re-wiring with a modern, adequate wiring system to meet full loads? Do you need more outlets in order to avoid the use of long, trailing lamp cords? Defective electric wiring, where there is worn or improper insulation, is responsible for many a blaze. If the garage is connected with the house, are the walls, ceilings and doors protected with fire-retarding material? Has the home-owner provided himself with a fire-proof storage closet for such things as oily mops?"

"These are only a very few suggestions as to improvements and repairs to the home which will help remove the danger of fire. To carry out any of these suggestions costs money and this money can be obtained in an easy

Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada

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PLATE GLASS LIABILITY

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ENGLAND CALLS FOR CANADIAN Products!

CANADA'S prosperity, to a large extent, is dependent on its ability to find profitable export markets for Canadian products. The outstanding success of the Federal Government in creating and developing export business during the past year, is one of the basic reasons for Canada's return to normalcy.

This is particularly true in the United Kingdom where an aggressive, well planned campaign is being carried on to acquaint consumers with the quality and utility of Canadian-grown and Canadian-made products.

Every dollar's worth of export business thus secured is a dollar in the pockets of Canadians so that everyone in Canada should be vitally interested in the efforts of the Government to expand our export trade because, directly or indirectly, the success of these efforts will affect our future prosperity and well-being to a marked degree.

By its Trade Commissioners located in strategic positions throughout the world; its Exhibitions, offering opportunity to display Canadian products; its Motion Picture Bureau; its Bureau of Statistics; many and diverse services are offered to those interested in developing export business.

It is through these services that the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa is opening the Gateways to New Progress by increasing the sale of Canadian products in the markets of the world.



TC3721M
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
Ottawa
HON. W. D. EULER, M.P. MINISTER J. G. PARMELEE, DEPUTY MINISTER

way under the Home Improvement Plan. For many years you have been able to buy automobiles, radios, refrigerators, etc., on a monthly basis, but if you wanted to protect your home against the fire menace or wanted to put on a new roof, or repaint the surface, you either had to place a mortgage on your home, if these repairs were to be extensive, or you had to make an arrangement with your banker, usually on a 90-day basis. Now you can borrow up to \$2,000 and pay this money back monthly at a very low rate of interest. The work that can be done under the plan is not confined to city dwellings only but the farmer can improve his buildings."

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am 28 years of age, and married. At the present time I have a 20-pay life insurance policy for \$1,000 which has been running for 9 years. There is a loan of \$150 against this policy. I also hold a policy in the amount of \$2,000 up to age 60 and \$1,000 thereafter. Both of these policies are with a strong company.

It has been suggested to me that I should convert these policies into one new policy for \$5,000 with a family income rider attached paying \$50.00 a month to age 65. This scheme would have the effect of clearing off the loan now existing. The new premium would be about \$15.00 greater than the total of the present premiums plus loan interest.

Do you consider that such a change would be to my advantage?

R. W. D., Welland, Ont.

It would not pay you to change your present 20-pay life policy, even with the existing loan against it, for another policy of any kind, with or without the family income rider attached. In another eleven years your 20-pay life policy will be fully paid up, and you will have protection for the rest of your life or as long as such protection is needed without further cost. It would be better in my opinion to use the \$15.00 difference in the premiums, to pay off by installments the indebtedness against the 20-pay life policy. As the loan bears a six per cent. interest rate, every payment you make on the loan reduces the interest payable by six per cent. of the amount of the payment. Where else could you use small sums to better advantage at six per cent.?

With regard to your other policy for \$2,000, reducing to \$1,000 at age 60, I could not advise you definitely until I had examined it or had more details as to the premium paying period and the coverage afforded by it.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As there is a possibility of me buying a car, I have been approached by an agent of the "Guardian" who does my business, to insure the car and also one for the "Dominion" (not the Dom. of Canada). The rate quoted by this latter company is about ten dollars less than the first mentioned. Which would you advise me doing the business with? The Dominion is a non-tariff company.

W. V. Y., Selkirk, Man.

You would be amply protected if you took out an automobile insurance policy with either the Guardian Insurance Co. or the Dominion Fire Insurance Co., as both companies are regularly licensed, have deposits with the Government for the protection of policyholders, are in a sound financial position, and are safe to insure with. We do not discriminate between companies that are safe to insure with, whether they are tariff or non-tariff, but where there is any substantial cut in the standard rates it is advisable to look into the coverage afforded under the rate policy and compare it with the coverage furnished under the standard rate policy.

Guardian Insurance Company of Canada has been in business since 1911, and operates under Dominion charter and license. At the end of 1936 its total assets were \$2,259,573.58, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$1,264,948.25, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$994,625.33. As the paid up capital amounted to \$375,000.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$619,625.33. Its total income in 1936 was \$877,736.91, and its total expenditure, \$741,329.90.

Dominion Fire Insurance Company has been in business since 1907, and operates under Dominion charter and license. At the end of 1936 its total assets were \$1,155,028.93, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$299,335.82, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$855,693.11. As the paid up capital amounted to \$300,000.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$555,693.11. Its total income in 1936 was \$371,356.98, and its total expenditure, \$371,294.72.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have a client aged 76 who is interested in a single premium immediate annuity.

I recall a very excellent article by yourself which covered the benefits of this type of contract which appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT about a year and a half ago. Could you tell me the issue in which this appeared?

Faithful this, if you would make a few remarks concerning the main benefits of this contract they would be greatly appreciated as coming from an outside and hence more likely unprejudiced source.

C. R. W., North Bay, Ont.

Numerous articles have appeared in this paper dealing with the annuity. One of the leading ones was published in our issue of May 11, 1935, headed "Why the Annuity is a Good Buy," but copies of this issue are not now available.

One of the principal reasons for the steadily increasing popularity of the annuity is the safety and security of the income which may be obtained in this way. No matter how long the annuitant may live, even if far past the century mark, he will receive his monthly, quarterly or yearly payments as provided by the contract. And whether he is living in Canada, the United States, Great

Britain, or in any other country, he will receive his money regularly.

Government reserves must be maintained in Canada on all annuities issued by regularly licensed companies, just the same as on all life insurance policies, and as these reserves are computed on a sound actuarial basis there can be no question that the funds will always be on hand with which to pay annuitants the amounts called for by their contracts however far into the future they may run. No annuitant in a licensed company has so far failed to receive the full sum stipulated in his contract, and he is likewise protected against loss in the future.

Wealthy people as well as ordinary salary and wage earners are finding in one or other of the modern annuity contracts a solution of their particular financial problems. They find that they can obtain in this way relief from investment and reinvestment worries, and losses, while at the same time they can secure a larger income than they could obtain on any investment security in which it would be absolutely safe to put their money. This larger income is due, of course, to the fact that payments under annuity contracts represent their return on investments of both principal and interest. That is, in providing the income the principal is gradually being exhausted, but the more than counterbalancing advantage is that the income is one which cannot be outlived.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am the district manager of an accident company, and am interested in getting a fire and automobile insurance company or companies in my agency. Any suggestions as to how to get in touch with companies along this line would be appreciated.

S. A. F., Nelson, B.C.

I would suggest that you write to Mr. H. G. Garrett, Superintendent of Insurance, Victoria, B.C., for a list of the licensed fire and automobile companies in British Columbia, and get in touch with the chief representatives of some of these companies in the Province either personally or by letter with a view to obtaining an agency for your district. The B.C. Superintendent of Insurance published such a list in his annual report, showing the name of each company, the classes of insurance for which it is licensed, and the name and address of its chief representative in British Columbia.

Sectionalism Checks Prosperity

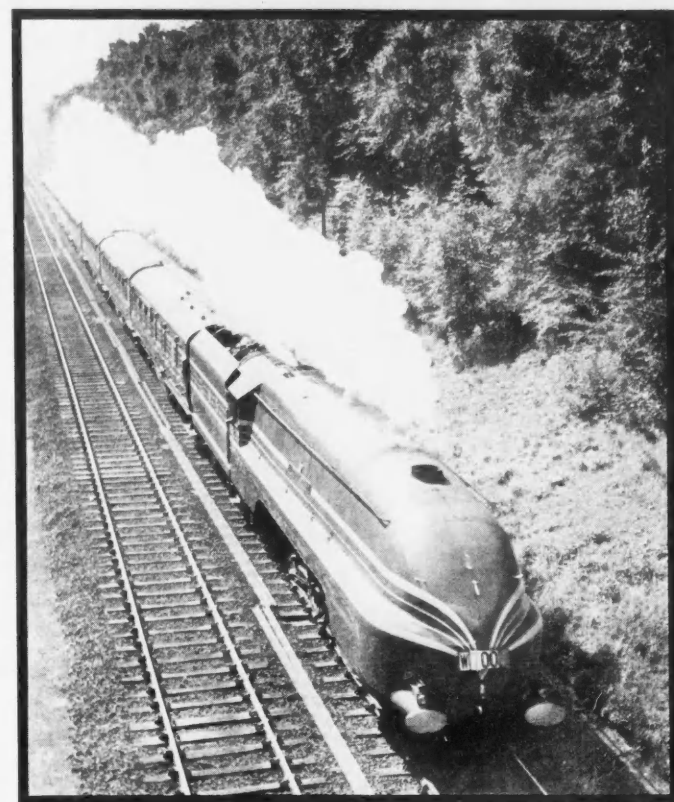
(Continued from Page 23)

they were not entitled, and which was not compensated for by rates on domestic shipments from coastal to interior points.

A third issue is the tariff, which has often been claimed to encourage the centralization of industry to the disadvantage of the outlying provinces.

THE maritime provinces have been persistent agitators on all three issues. It was inevitable that they should lose some of the economic self-sufficiency that had been developed under their own tariff systems, with transportation and finance also on a local basis, at the time of Confederation. The absorption of numerous local banks and insurance companies into larger institutions with their headquarters in Montreal or Toronto, has been another sore point, and the same trend has been evident in the industrial field.

These points have been evident in British Columbia's relations with the Dominion, because it also had a kind



A COMET, harnessed to railway tracks is what the Coronation Scot, blue and silver express of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, proved herself to be on her trial run recently. The engine, one of five "Coronation" type locomotives being constructed, pulls a high-speed, luxury train, covers the run from Glasgow in 6½ hours, reached a speed of 114 miles per hour in the trial run here pictured.

of economy all its own at the time it joined up. It has tended to retain more economic unity, however, because of its varied resources and its distance from the industrial centres of the east.

The prairie provinces, being created after Confederation, had nothing to lose, but they have found much to complain about regarding tariffs, subsidies and freight rates, and also the natural resources question.

Sectionalism in Quebec province always tends to emphasize race, language and religion, and usually has avoided economic issues. But right now, under the misnomer of a "national" movement, the new government of the province is attempting to emphasize the part of French Canadians in business. They have insisted on broadcasting the French language wherever possible, even writing in French to business correspondents who are not likely to be familiar with that language. No one should question the right of the French-Canadians to use and perpetuate their own language, or even its right to recognition as an official language in Canada, but it is doubtful business for a government, all the members and executives of which are bilingual, to impose it upon those who may not have that advantage.

The keenest controversy of some time has however been aroused by Quebec's effort to bring the control of resources within the province into the hands of Quebec corporations. A 1937 act of the legislature requires that all corporations engaged in operations on the public domain (which includes mining, timber, and waterpower) must take out provincial charters, through solicitors of the province. Apparently this is to be handled so that head offices must be in the province, and at least a minimum amount of corporate work conducted from there. That is hardly in accord with

the spirit of Confederation, which intends that a corporation formed under the laws of the Dominion or of any province should be able to do business anywhere in Canada, and to hold property in any part of Canada by complying with provincial regulations covering property rights. Further, it is not in accord with any practical development of the resources of the province, which involves the encouragement of outside capital.

The attitude of the Alberta government of Alberta amounts to a burlesque of the whole situation. In abolishing the banks, the investors, and the Dominion authorities, and even the constitution itself, and claiming the sole right to speak for the people of the province, that government was bound to sooner or later overreach the mandate of its citizens.

Sectionalism is also rampant in the field of taxation. Income taxes are imposed without regard for the levies on income by other authorities, and with lack of concern for the aggregate effects on the individual or corporation. Succession duties, which for some time avoided overlapping, are now levied by the province in which the deceased resided and also by the province in which the property is located, and pity the poor executor who is caught in the maze of an estate which reaches into several jurisdictions. Provinces are even attempting to use taxation as a tariff weapon, by imposing on outside corporations or firms entering them to do business in them, more onerous regulations and license fees than are required of their own corporations.

Behaved in as we are in a world of national entities and bearing a heavy burden of our own in the name of Canadian nationalism, we can hardly afford to break down our limited Canadian economy into a mere aggregate of weak and costly provincial units.

This Insurance Plan Worked

"Sixteen years ago one of your representatives proposed a Plan of Insurance to me. At that time I was impressed because he seemed more anxious to help me to build up an estate than he was to sell me insurance. The result of the plan he suggested so appealed to me, that I started off with a \$5,000 policy, which was all that I could afford at that time.

"Since then I have added five other Confederation Life policies, following substantially the plan originally suggested. I bought this further protection because as my family increased, my obligations increased. In the case of the last policy, I bought that because I learned, through some costly experience, that my Life Insurance was the one asset that was always worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

"Today I have a substantial cash equity in my policies which enables my family and me to enjoy a degree of financial security and peace of mind that nothing but Life Insurance could have made possible."

The Confederation Life Association has assisted many policyholders to build Planned Estates through Life Insurance, and would welcome an opportunity to serve you by furnishing information of a definite nature which may enable you to study your requirements more carefully.

Confederation Life

Association
Head Office

Toronto

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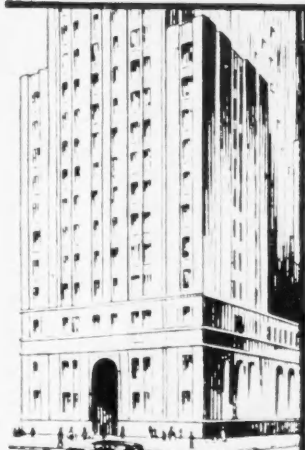
Please check those in which you are interested and we shall be glad to forward copies of the analyses and maps of the areas.

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MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

GOLD'S Lake Gold has increased its production of gold more than 50 per cent. The average output for the first six months of 1937 was \$42,000 per month, whereas since June 30 the average has been approximately \$61,000 monthly.

God's Lake, despite the fact that the mill is now operating at a rate of 17,000 tons quarterly, up over 20 per cent, over the rate prevailing in the first half of the year, has also been able to establish higher average grade of ore. Since June 30 the ore going through the mill has yielded \$11.16 per ton, an increase of \$2.21, or nearly 25 per cent, above the grade established in the first six months of the year. This is permitting the company to show a marked increase in net profits. In the meantime, also, grade of ore, and volume of ore is increasing substantially.

Moneta Porcupine Mines has opened drifts at four levels which confirm diamond drill results. There are widths up to 26 ft., while the average may be close to half that width. The information available at this time suggests an average value of over \$20 to the ton. The mill building has been completed and installation of machinery is in progress. Production should start at 150 tons daily in January.

Perron Gold produced \$75,660 in gold from 10,031 tons of ore milled during August, for an average of \$7.51 per ton.

Paymaster has recently increased mill capacity to 15,000 tons of ore per month, but the August record shows recovery at \$6.89 per ton, down 12 cents per ton below the average for the first eight months of the year.

Reno Gold Mines has been increasing mill tonnage steadily during the current year, but has been reducing the grade of the ore. Milling has been increased from 3361 tons in January to 2947 tons in August. Grade of ore has been reduced from \$22.39 per ton in January, to \$16.52 per ton in August. Production in August was \$65,204 compared with \$75,250 in January. A feature is that during the past five months while milling has steadily increased, and grade of ore

has steadily decreased, a very uniform production has been established.

Hon. Earle Rowe, leader of the Conservatives in the Ontario election to be held Oct. 6 has attracted attention throughout the mining sections of the province through his declaration that the present blue sky laws as administered by the Ontario Securities Commission will be changed in event of the Conservative party being elected. The objective would be to co-operate to greater extent with the prospector and the legitimate promoter.

Skookum Gold Mines at Red Lake has raised sufficient funds with which to continue the shaft from 200 to 250 ft., and to undertake a campaign of lateral development at that depth.

Wendigo Gold Mines has attained an output of approximately \$1,000 per day.

Argosy Gold Mines produced \$33,000 per month during the second quarter of 1937, and has since attained a rate of close to \$40,000 monthly.

Lake Rowan in the Kenora district of Ontario has an ore shoot 180 ft. in length which carries a little over \$20 per ton in gold across a width of 36 inches.

Laguna has produced an average of about \$1,500 per day during the past few months, with the ore exceeding \$17 per ton in gold.

In the Little Long Lac and Sturgeon River area which had no producing mines three years ago, there are now five producing mines, milling an aggregate of close to 700 tons of ore daily. There are four other companies now engaged in erecting mills with an aggregate mill capacity of 750 tons daily. They are Macleod-Cockshutt, Hard Rock Gold Mines, Sand River, and Tombill. The new year 1938 will see eight mines producing gold in this lusty new gold field of Ontario.

Albany River is making good progress toward production. Heretofore, gold output in the territory has been confined to Pickle Crow and Central Patricia which two mines are turning out \$330,000 in gold per month. Albany River now has an aggregate length of nearly 100 ft. of ore of commercial grade showing in its drifts, and while the enterprise is still young, this is gradually placing the

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mine in a position where the coming year promises to see consideration given to erection of a mill.

Sherritt Gordon has responded to development in a manner which suggests a base metal mining enterprise of magnitude. Officials estimate output of 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 lbs. of copper annually, and while this is important, yet the physical condition of the mine holds out strong indications of still larger copper output in due time, plus a large production of zinc, and from \$300,000 to \$500,000 per year in precious metals as a byproduct.

UNLISTED QUOTATIONS

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited, Toronto, September 20.)

INDUSTRIAL	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar Co.	3.00	3.50
Algoma Steel Corp.	72.00	75.50
Andrian Nat. Corp. (Cdn.)	4.00	4.50
Brantford-Henderson Co.	5.00	6.00
Brillish N.A. Aviation	1.00	1.50
B.C. Pulp & Paper Co.	102.00	105.00
Burns & Co. Ltd. (A)	7.00	9.00
Canada & Dom. Sugar	75.00	76.50
Can. Wire & Cable Co.	112.00	115.00
Can. Industries (I)	226.00	230.00
Can. Westinghouse	29.00	32.00
Chase & W. 800 Pfd.	26.00	28.00
Dom. Found. & Steel Co.	37.00	40.00
Guelph Carpet Co.	105.00	107.50

Hayes Steel Prod. Co.	10.00	11.50
Kingston Shipbuilding Co.	6.00	6.00
Peter. Met. Indust. (A) 6 1/2	85.00	89.00
Perfection Pape. \$1.30 Pfd.	21.50	23.00
Reliance Grain 6 1/2 Pfd.	8.00	8.00
Robinson Consol. Co.	10.00	11.00
(Dry. Loo.)	8.00	10.00
Seal Co. Sec. (Can.) Ltd.	58.00	63.00
Toronto Carpet Co. Pfd.	17.00	18.25
Victory Mfg. & Bldg.	14.00	16.00
Western Grain 6 1/2 Pfd.	5.00	6.00
Winnipeg (Glee.) Foods Ltd.	2.20	3.00
(Glee.)	6.00	7.00
Wings Limited (A) 6 1/2	81.00	81.00
Zellers Ltd. 6 1/2 Pfd.	6.00	6.00

TRUSTS & LOAN STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Chartered Trust	98.50	102.00
Commercial Finance Co.	2.15	2.95
Guelph Ont. Inv. Pte. \$50.00	18.00	32.00
London & Western Trust	50.00	55.00
Prudential Trust	10.00	10.00
Sterling Trust	14.00	18.00
Traders Fin. (A) 7 1/2 Pfd.	30.00	35.00
Traders Fin. (B) 7 1/2 Pfd.	28.00	30.00
Trusts & Guaranty	28.00	30.00

INVESTMENT TRUST SHARES	Bid	Asked
Can. Gen. Invest. Ltd.	9.00	9.75
(Inv. Sec.)	4.15	4.55
Can. Investment Fund	8.00	9.00
Can. Investors Corp.	16.00	16.00
(Inv. Sec.)	55.00	58.50
Loth. Gen. Invest. Corp. Com.	3.00	5.00
Sec's Hold. Corp. 6 1/2 Pfd.	20.00	22.50
United Corp. Ltd. (A)	20.25	21.25
United Canins. Ltd. (B)	20.00	20.00

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from Page 21)

to or well above Friday's closing prices.

A test is immediately under way as to whether a sizeable rally of the type just mentioned is to be witnessed here with 171-177 as the objective, or whether further decline must be registered before sizeable upmovement can put in its appearance. This existing test grows out of the rebound witnessed from Monday to Thursday of last week. This movement carried the Rail average from 49.77 to 43.87, the Industrial average from 157.98 to 164.75.

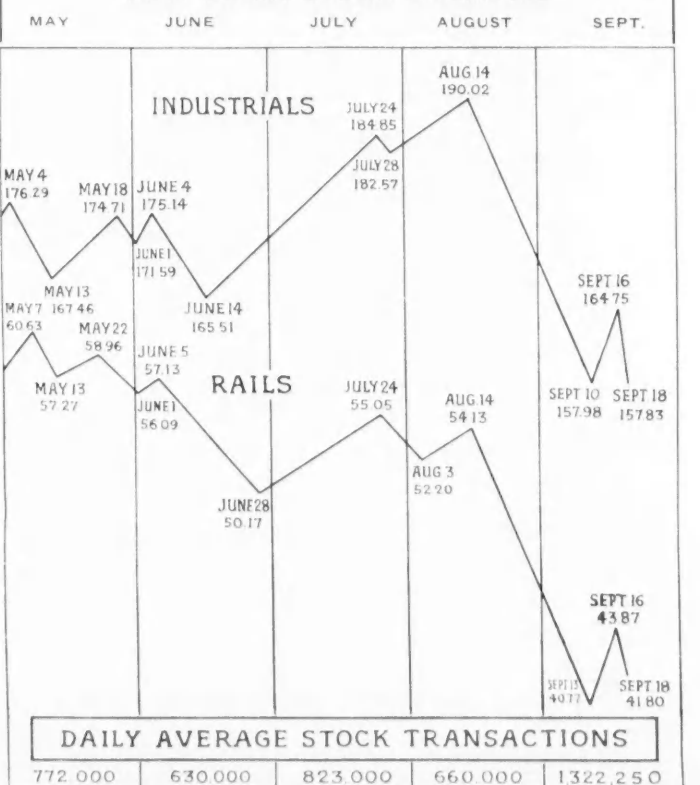
If the decline from August 14 is still under way, then last week's minor rebound should have been a sufficient hesitation, and renewed weakness and decisive penetration by both the Rail and the Industrial averages of their recent lows of 49.77 and 157.98 should be promptly seen. On the other hand, should the setback which started Friday, September 17, fail to carry the two averages decisively under the above mentioned low points, and should the averages then recover to points above those established on Thursday, September 16, at 43.87 for the Rails, 164.75 for the Industrials, the market would have plotted the minor zigzag up-pattern suggesting a sizeable recovery.

THE TREND OF SHARE VALUES. Mr. C. J. Collins last week in his article, "Main Trend in Prices and Business Still Upward," in discussing the major or long-term factors playing on stock prices, referred to monetary management, or the inflationary measures which Washington has taken at one time and another since 1933 to keep the economic wagon in motion. He pointed out that Administration action of such character had ended each of the past two secondary recessions in the stock market (the declines from September 1932 to March 1933, and from July to October 1933) and added that such action would undoubtedly be essayed at some point this autumn, with lowering of reserve requirements, release of sterilized gold, and "open market" purchases of government bonds as probable measures.

On Monday of last week it was announced that the Federal Reserve Board had acted along two of the above-mentioned lines, namely, the releasing of \$300,000,000 of sterilized gold and the approval of a program of "open market" operations, or the pumping of credit into the commercial banking system of the country via buying of Government paper by the central banks. This action arrived even sooner than anticipated, but bears out our contention that if it comes to a choice between a major deflation and a major inflation, the politicians will take the latter.

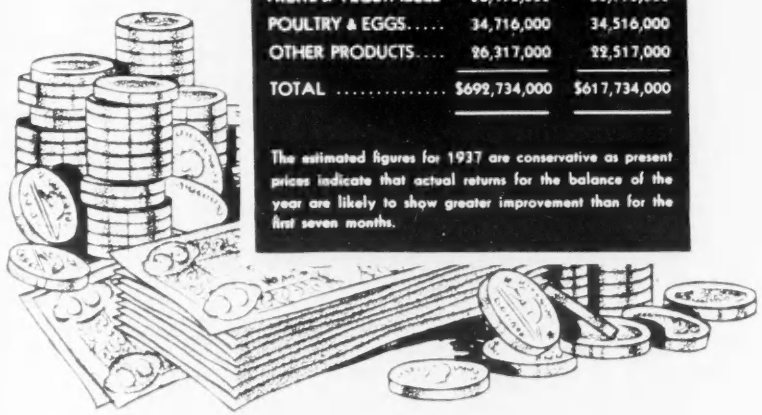
Last week's monetary action by no means guarantees an immediate reversal of the markets, but it should have an eventual effect on prices, just as easy money operations of the central banks in the 1924 and 1927 readjustment periods of the past decade contributed to higher prices. It will be remembered that the speculative orgy in Florida land culminating in 1926 followed the loosening of central bank credit in 1924, and the speculative orgy in the stock market culminating in 1929 followed the loosening of central bank credit in 1927. Public confidence is not yet at a point where so large a use of bank credit is to be anticipated as was true in the cases just cited, but present Reserve action is nevertheless inflationary.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



\$75,000,000.000

IS A LOT OF MONEY



On the basis of volume production for the first seven months of the year and of improvement in prices for the same period, an estimate of farm revenues in Eastern Canada for 1937 compared with 1936 points to a gain of \$75,000,000 made up as follows:

	1937	1936
	(Estimated)	(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
FIELD CROPS.....	\$334,775,000	\$295,875,000
DAIRY PRODUCTS....	161,680,000	156,680,000
FARM ANIMALS.....	102,756,000	77,756,000
FRUITS & VEGETABLES	32,490,000	30,990,000
POULTRY & EGGS.....	34,716,000	34,516,000
OTHER PRODUCTS....	26,317,000	22,517,000
TOTAL	\$692,734,000	\$617,734,000

The estimated figures for 1937 are conservative as present prices indicate that actual returns for the balance of the year are likely to show greater improvement than for the first seven months.

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(See detailed figures at the left)

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BRITAIN COULD STOP CHINA WAR

With U.S. Co-operation, Britain Could Withhold Needed Supplies from Japan and Compel Her to Make Peace

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

FROM the modern war none but the vultures derive benefit. The ill wind now blowing the Shanghai area blows no good to Japan or to China, and very little to the various other countries with interests in the Far East. In considering the economic effects of the war, however, it is possible to distinguish certain benefits which might accrue on the short term to other countries, particularly to Great Britain. It is also possible to see from Japan's very vulnerable position as an economic entity how soon her hand could be coerced from the sword to the ploughshare if other countries were determined on that course.

China is a country of more people than produce, and the immediate economic effects of the war there are much less important than the long-term implications. The chief interest in the position is provided by Japan.

Lancashire, in asking the British government for assistance for her cotton industry, has in the past based a strong case upon the Japanese menace. Japan, with low labor costs, has flooded the market with cheap textile goods, leaving the British industries to retain only the higher-grade market. Her pre-occupation with matters other than textiles will now assist the Lancashire industry to gain a larger share of the world market. Germany also stands to reap benefit, since Japan will divert the attention which she has been giving in recent years to the production of toy guns, to concentrate upon implements of

real assault. Germany's toy industry should benefit greatly from a reduction in the supply of Japanese goods. Indeed, in all the goods which Japan manufactures and which are competitive with others in the world market, Japan's rivals stand to benefit from her present humor.

Interested parties might consider this to be a sufficient reason for non-intervention. But world opinion does not hold that idea. And Great Britain, with the United States' co-operation, has the power to starve Japan out of war. Japan buys three-quarters of her wheat, practically all her aluminum, most of her lead and zinc, half of her tin, and 30 per cent. of her oil, from areas under British control. These are commodities which she cannot do without, and they are commodities, moreover, of which she will have increasing need. The United States could supply them, but U. S. interests are clearly against the predominance of Japan in the East.

GREAT Britain and the United States have here a weapon with which they might force Japan to do much as they pleased, for the corresponding imports from Japan are insignificant by the side of these. They are mostly such things as textiles, toys and novelties, which in the final analysis are unnecessary.

A realization of these facts has given the City strength wherewith to maintain stock market prices in the face of a collapsed hope of an improvement in the world political situa-

tion. Certain shares, indeed, notably those concerned with the textile and shipping industries, have improved.

On the long view, however, there seems to be much cause for apprehension. Japan's intention is clear, and if she succeeds, then a great potential market for British produce is closed for ever. China's vast population could use much more woollen clothing than is at present worn in that largely inclement climate; the merits of this textile are only slowly being understood, but a big potential market exists. China's newly vitalized government needs machinery and engineers to build a new country, and these, too, Great Britain could supply. But with North China under Japanese control, the country would be economically dead to Great Britain.

It is not the policy of this column to adduce political direct on from economic principles, but in this instance the case may well be stated. Great Britain and the U. S. need the Chinese market; Japan needs their supplies; they can influence Japanese policy by economic means, though at the cost of some self-sacrifice.

The alternative does not bear thinking upon, for Germany is reported to be feeling great concern over her eastern frontiers and to be massing troops there. The United States, too, is showing a concern in this matter which she has not in the last few years displayed in any European affair. Indirect assistance to Japan from Germany, and to China from the U. S., enhances the risk of a general conflagration.

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For instance: If an investment house has underwritten an issue of \$1,000,000 of bonds at 96 and proposes to sell them at 100, the difference of 4 points or \$40,000 is the gross profit which the underwriter expects to make, less expenses involved in selling the issue. If the issue is launched in an active market, the bonds are quickly sold. Prices may strengthen, but the under-

writer does not share in this enhancement—the bonds have been sold at 100, the underwriting profit is limited.

But if the market should suddenly weaken on the day of the offering? The underwriter holds \$1,000,000 of bonds for which payment of \$960,000 in cash has been made, but in a declining market the bonds cannot be sold and eventually the whole issue may have to be disposed of at a heavy discount. There is no limit to what these losses may be—the underwriter must absorb them.

But before the security issue was even placed on the market the industry received a cheque for \$960,000—its new capital needs were insured by utilizing the services of an underwriting house. And it is the experience, personnel and trained organization of an established investment house which makes possible this service to industry.

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INSTALMENT DEBT INCREASING

Excessive Debts Incurred by Individuals May Cause Large Losses to Business in Event of Recession

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

THE financial pages last week carried a warning that Main Street and not Wall Street may be a chief contributor to the next serious economic upset. A leading factor in the last depression was the enormous expansion of credit, particularly for speculative purposes. It is discouraging to see that the American people have learned very little from it. The leading characteristic of the Homo Americanus remains this: that he lives beyond his means.

By and large, he is very much like the American farm Negro, who will buy anything from a new set of gold-plated teeth, which he installs as a memorial to his dead grandfather, to a grand piano to put in his leaky cabin. He demands only one condition—credit and forty years to pay.

Instalment sales are estimated in trade circles to have increased from nearly three billions in 1934 to more than five billions in 1936, and are still higher for 1937. Three-fifths of all the motor cars sold in the United States are purchased on the instalment plan. In some other goods the percentage is even larger. The result is that the income of millions of individuals is partly mortgaged for a year or more in advance. This fact adversely affects the sale of other sorts of consumers' goods, and the warning is now being given that it is already leading to a contraction of retail trade in general.

The profoundly unsound economics pursued by the American consumer is

one thing that is not the fault of the United States Government. You cannot any longer speculate in the Stock Exchange on a shoestring. You must put up 55 per cent margin when you buy stocks. But American business continues to encourage the wildest kind of speculation in consumers' goods. A man with a family to support, earning \$35 a week, is encouraged to buy simultaneously on instalment terms a radio, an automobile, an electric refrigerator, suits of clothes and lessons in taxidermy. Arrangements have even been made whereby you can take an ocean cruise and pay for it some time in the future. It was a bright idea, for it was one way of avoiding the other collectors for the time being, anyhow.

It has been estimated that 90 per cent of all families with incomes of \$3,000 a year or under live beyond their means. And the responsibility for this lies with business salesmanship, which through high pressure methods, constantly creates demands in the minds of people which they cannot reasonably hope to satisfy within the framework of their incomes. There are plenty of young men earning \$20 a week who buy a new automobile at least every two years. Homes with leaky roofs and inadequate meals for the children are equipped with every kind of gadget. When the government builds houses with green and black bathrooms for the poor, business men howl to high heaven that the poor are being given

delusions of grandeur, but they do the same thing themselves all the time.

The great danger is, that if there is the slightest recession in business, resulting in reduced incomes, millions of people will not be able to pay the bills created by instalment purchases, and will lose their equities in the things they have bought and cause large losses both to themselves and to business. A colossal gamble is going on—the gamble that no depression will set in before these things can be paid for.

The United States, more than any other nation on earth, lives in a delusion of wealth, and much instalment selling acts as a narcotic to nurture that delusion. The mortgaged family knows no happiness, security or contentment. It lives under a continual nervous strain. A major illness, an operation, mean catastrophe. The family doctor sits up all night when the baby is born, and cannot collect his modest bill because the agents are at the door with a previous claim. Everybody pays for the reckless indebtedness, not only the family, but its other directors. And it is impossible to estimate what the real prosperity of the country is at any moment, because sales are counted which are not sales at all, but merely highly speculative loans. The standard of living becomes confused with the capacity for creating indebtedness, and when the latter capacity is exhausted the debtor feels that life has gypped him.

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"SMOKE IN THE STACK!" Honorable Mention Photograph by Robert F. Legget, 109 Wellington Street, Kingston, Ont., of the recently re-opened pulp mill at Chandler on the south coast of the Gaspé Peninsula. The photograph was taken immediately after the first smoke in years came from the chimney. Kodak 620, medium yellow filter, Verichrome film, 1/50 sec. at F6.3.

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B.C. MILK BOARD IS DEFIED BY PRODUCERS

(Continued from Page 21)

to it, the Milk Board at a meeting held on September 8 decided to defer definite action pending further consideration of the situation created by the refusal of members of the milk industry to acknowledge its authority.

This decision was doubtless governed by the fact that at a meeting of the F.V.M.P.A. held immediately prior to the Board gathering, the organization which has for so long been attempting either directly or through the Boards which have always consisted of a majority of F.V.M.P.A. supporters to control the milk production and distribution field in the B.C. Lower Mainland, had adopted the following resolution: "That this Association regrets any suggestion that the Milk Board should cease to function, or that the Milk Marketing scheme be revoked."

"That the Association will support any board or agency or both, neutral or otherwise, provided that incorporated in the scheme is a provision for equal return for equal product. "That every producer shall have his proportionate share of the whole milk market and that these provisions shall apply to producer-vendors as well as shippers of milk."

THE principal reason independent have fought the Milk Board so determinedly in the past has been because they have failed to see the justice of any scheme which assured the producer or distributor of an inferior quality of milk equal rights and a proportionate share of the market which had been gained by producers and vendors of milk of a superior quality.

The product of many of the accredited dairy herds in B.C. is marketed through independent organizations. The public of the province have become educated to the differentiation in butter fat content and food value between various varieties of milk, and consequently those distributors who sell a product of a superior type have secured the greater part of the discriminating trade.

This advantage would be lost if the man who by study and heavy financial outlay had built up a herd of the best dairy cattle could sell only the same quantity of milk as the man who possessed a herd comprising an equal number of cattle of much inferior type.

Independents will stand their ground. It seems very improbable that even if the F.V.M.P.A. decided to register under any new Board which may be appointed to meet their specific scheme, such a Board

would again go into operation if by so doing the prosecuting of over fifty per cent of all producers and producer-vendors belonging to independent organizations is necessitated.

With the Milk Board in a partial state of eclipse which may well become total and permanent, the Potato Board is now existing rather on sufferance than by virtue of its popularity and it is fairly safe to assume that if vegetable growers are afforded an opportunity of voting for or against this Board's continuance—as Dr. MacDonald promised they would be—it will go the way of the Milk Board, a demise which will most certainly not be mourned by either producers or consumers as a whole.

In connection with the Potato Board a situation has recently arisen which has a distinctly Gilbertian touch.

Ever since the Board came into being an attempt has been made to justify its existence in the eyes of consumers, who were inclined to be disgruntled because the retail prices of potatoes seemed out of all reason, on the ground that it was protecting the white farmer who, in an uncontrolled market, could not compete with the Oriental growers who constitute quite a large proportion of B.C. vegetable producers.

Members of the Board have time and again solemnly impressed upon gatherings of producers, municipal authorities and the public at large through the medium of speeches, radio and press propaganda that the Board was the only protection the white farmer had against Oriental competitors and that if compulsory marketing was abolished the entire production and distribution of vegetables would ultimately come under Oriental control. Time and again Board members and compulsory marketing propagandists have assured the public that opposition to Board activities was confined almost exclusively to Oriental growers and that the white farmers were practically unanimous in favor of having themselves regimented.

AS POINTED out in previous articles in SATURDAY NIGHT this hardly coincided with the actual facts; recent meetings of white farmers have expressed themselves most vehemently against the whole compulsory marketing scheme.

But it remained for a number of leading white farmers who attended a Board meeting recently to expose the whole fallacy of the Board's claim to be the white farmers' sole protection against the Oriental menace. These producers informed

the Board in no uncertain terms that potato control, far from relegating the Orientals to a minor position, has actually worked out very much in their favor.

When the Board operated in 1936, the Chinese opposed it, "bootlegged" potatoes on an extensive scale and were frequently haled to court for non-compliance with Board orders. Under the scheme as then operated all potatoes were pooled and the Board's agency was the only legal vendor of potatoes. Prices paid on the various pools varied materially and potatoes were reported to have been exported at prices very considerably lower than the domestic price. The whole business was, to say the least, woefully mismanaged and the spread between prices paid by the public to retailers was, taking the season as a whole, considerably greater than such spread had been under the old system of free marketing.

When the Potato Board resumed operations in August so bitter were the farmers against the injustices which had been rampant under the pooling system that it was decided to abandon it. Instead the Board simply fixed the price to the producer at \$20 a ton and added \$2 to the wholesale price as its compensation for the onerous task of affixing tags and "regularizing" transactions. Retail stores and wholesalers alike were permitted to negotiate direct with growers and the Board merely kept track of the transactions through its licensing and tagging system.

Since the inception of the new scheme there has not been a word of complaint from the Orientals and it is the white growers who are now most vociferous in attacking the Board.

A number of Oriental vegetable wholesalers are also growers in their own right with the result that they can sell their own product to the retailers, cut the nominal price of \$22 by one or two dollars and still be ahead of the white growers.

The whole fact of the matter is that the Orientals can produce vegetables more cheaply than white growers, owing to their lower living standard and cheaper operating costs.

Any system of stabilizing prices through controlled marketing must, as any individual of normal intelligence should long ago have realized, inevitably react to the benefit of the man who can produce most economically.

The rather vital question of Oriental competition in British Columbia fields of productive activity can certainly not be solved by compulsory marketing; although it might be at least partially remedied by restricting ownership of property to British subjects.

Incidentally the recent acquisition by Japanese interests of large tracts of timber and deposits of iron ore at the Pacific Coast justify those of us who favor retention of our natural resources for our own nationals in wondering whether the B.C. government has not been lax in allowing this matter of alienation of natural resources to have already gone much too far.

WITHOUT taking a census of the entire fruit growing population of the interior of B.C. it would be difficult to arrive at the actual facts regarding the popularity or otherwise of compulsory marketing in this industry.

The Tree Fruit Board has devoted a good deal of energy and money to propagandizing compulsory control. Its chairman, W. E. Hoskin, when the B.C. Appeal Court upheld the Provincial Marketing legislation, stated that 98 per cent of the shippers and packers favored compulsory marketing and no trouble was anticipated in the Board's operation.

This statement was hardly borne out by a press despatch from the Okanagan to the effect that the voluntary control fruit marketing plan, which was operated as a substitute to compulsory marketing during the period marketing legislation was inoperative owing to the Manson judgment, was in danger of collapse just prior to the Appeal Court decision. Nor does a recent threat by the Board of "drastic action" to prevent growers from shipping out produce without conforming with Fruit Board regulations, suggest perfect harmony among regimented fruit men. This threat was followed by the suspension from shipping fruit for a week of a prominent orchardist for general violation of Board regulations.

Early in September another fruit grower was fined \$20 for assaulting Mr. Hoskin. The culprit, it appeared, was one of a group of growers who had made an unavailing plea to Mr. Hoskin that they be permitted to obtain a license other than that issued by the Board so that they could market their fruit themselves instead of through the Board.

If, as Mr. Hoskin maintains, such an overwhelming majority of fruit men are in favor of compulsory marketing, the minority certainly seem to make themselves heard—and felt.

POSSIBLY of all the Boards which have been appointed under the B.C. Marketing Legislation the most obviously unnecessary was the Halibut Marketing Board. Of the entire halibut catch in B.C. waters only some five per cent is marketed in the province; the remainder, over which a provincial board can have no control, being sold direct to the United States.

Actually the appointment of the Provincial Halibut Board was purely and simply a political manoeuvre.

A few years ago, when the halibut fishery of the Pacific were faced by ruin as a result of unregulated competition between Canadian and United States fishermen, an International Halibut Commission was appointed. By a loyal adherence to the agreement drawn up, providing limited fishing in fixed areas, the

halibut fishing industry both in United States and Canadian waters was put on its feet and has since been a comparatively flourishing industry. Some forty Vancouver halibut boats employ approximately 240 men and sixty Prince Rupert boats some 300 men.

Early this year, with a Provincial election looming and Premier Pattullo's seat in the Prince Rupert riding somewhat doubtful, the B.C. government conceived the bright idea of giving the halibut fishermen of Prince Rupert a marketing board to fight for special rights from the International Commission, which body had declined to handle economic details for particular ports, a policy approved by Seattle and Vancouver fishermen but not altogether popular in Prince Rupert.

Vancouver fishermen saw no practical necessity for the proposed board and, in fact, opposed any such Board being appointed. Mr. George Alexander, the Canadian chairman of the International Halibut Commission, was also unfriendly to the plan.

The government announced that on May 15 a vote of fishermen would be taken as to the advisability of appointing a board, the understanding being that such Board would be appointed only at the request of a majority of the halibut fishermen.

When the Provincial election date was set for June 2, the government, fearing the Vancouver fishermen's vote might defeat the scheme and so prejudice Premier Pattullo's chances of re-election in Prince Rupert, postponed the vote until June 15; but went ahead and appointed the Board just the same. Vancouver fishermen declined to name appointees to the Board on the ground that such action was unnecessary because the Board could not, under the original agreement, operate until after the ballot was taken. Three Prince Rupert men were, however, appointed to the Board, which immediately started to function.

Early in May it was proposed by this Board to prosecute a number of Vancouver fishermen for refusal to register or otherwise comply with the orders of the Board. It appeared that some Prince Rupert fishermen had also declined to obey Board orders. No doubt realizing that wholesale prosecutions would not prove conducive to helping the government's chances of re-election, it was decided to defer such prosecutions until after June 15, when the halibut fishermen would definitely vote on whether they wanted the Board which had already been forced on them.

When the ballot was taken the Vancouver halibut fleet votes are reported to have been almost unanimously in opposition and a majority of Prince Rupert fishermen voted in favor of having a board. Vancouver fishermen are still ignoring the existence of the Board.

The only conclusion that can be drawn is that the Halibut Marketing Board was appointed solely as a vote-catching move in Prince Rupert. What is even more dangerous, the provincial government has recently dragged the International Halibut Commission into the political mesh by practically forcing the resignation of Mr. Alexander, its chairman, who opposed the appointment of a Halibut Marketing Board, realizing that it would cause friction between Vancouver and Prince Rupert fishermen and might well disturb the beneficial operation of the International Commission which had succeeded in ironing out difficulties previously existing between Canadian and United States halibut fishermen.

In Mr. Alexander's place on the commission the government nominated L. W. Patmore, K.C., of Prince Rupert.

Mr. Alexander, it may be remarked in passing, had spent fifteen years in the fishing industry in capacities ranging from engineer on a fishing boat to superintendent of all the Canadian Fishing Company's canneries and salteries on Vancouver Island and had served as provincial Deputy Minister of Fisheries prior to being appointed to the International Commission. Mr. Patmore, while he may not have had any practical experience of commercial fishing, was, in his capacity as campaign manager, largely responsible for Premier Pattullo's re-election in the Prince Rupert riding last June.

ALPHABET FINANCE

THE *Manchester Guardian* presents the financial picture "from A to Z" in the following little rhyme:

A was an Auditor, arrantly blind,
B was a Broker, who just didn't mind;
C was a Company, launched in the City,
D the Directors, at large more's the pity,
E was an Expert, ecstatic enough,
F was the Fee he was paid for his puff;
G was the Glimp of the Company's Gold,
H was the Haste in which Holdings were sold,
I was the interest bought on advice,
J was the Juggling to keep up the price;
K was the Knighthood the Chairman was after,
L was the Lawyer—forgive me my laughter,
M was the Money the Manager drew,
N was the Nominee Nobody knew;
O was the Office, palatial and tall,
P was the Public who paid for it all,
Q was the question of Market Quotations,
R was the Row and the Rude Accusations;
S was the Shareholder, Shouting for blood,
T was the Tact that nipped that in the bud,
U was Urbanity, taking the Chair,
V was the Voter, who voted him there,
W was Wall Street, and—don't say I said it—
X was the Extent of the Company's credit,
Y was the Yield of the current year's trade,
And Z stood for Zero, the dividend paid.



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